TRAVANCORE ALMANAC FOR 1888.

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1887.

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13	Kritayugathy	Vaikausy	1
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18	Suchindrum Car Festival	,,	5
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AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

Trevandrum Observatory.

Longitude	5h. 7m. 59s. = 76° 59′ 45″	East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 32″	North
Deviation of the Compass	0° 42′ 19″	East.
Dip ... approximately	2° 30′	South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.	
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	77° 81 Fah.	
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade	73° 42 Fah.	
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.	
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inches.	
Mean relative humidity ... (Saturation = 1)	0·812	
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W,	
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches*	
Mean yearly evaporation	86·54 inches.	

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80). The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838—64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1888.

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DOMINICAL LETTER		A G
ROMEN INDICTION		1
JULIAN PERIOD		6601
ERA OF THE CREATION		5892
JEWISH ERA	(Com. Sept. 6, 1888)	5649
MAHOMMEDAN ERA	(Com. Sept. 7, 1888)	1306
MALABAR ERA	(Com. Aug. 15, 1888)	1064

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same ; but the year contains 365¼ days ; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years : so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter ; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the *first day of March* a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been ; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles.*

Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds : *Apparent* or *True* time *Mean* time and *Siderial* time ; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian ; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year ; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil ; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed ; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24, or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astrono-

mical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours ; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written (P. M.) The siderial day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 siderial hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon, and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute ; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "Meridian Passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise*, and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon--The numbers devote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee —The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Equator, north or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	18th Margaly.
"	13	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombum.
March	12	1st Punguny or Mennam.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Careadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	14	1st Kartigay or Vrechcum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	1[illegible]th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976-7	1826...1001-2	1851...1026-7	1876...1051-2
1802... 977-8	1827...1002-3	1852...1027-8	1877...1052-3
1803... 978-9	1828...1003-4	1853...1028-9	1878...1053-4
1804... 979-0	1829...1004-5	1854...1029-0	1879 ..1054-5
1805... 980-1	1830...1005-6	1855...1030-1	1880...1055-6
1806... 981-2	1831...1006-7	1856...1031-2	1881...1056-7
1807... 982-3	1832...1007-8	1857...1032-3	1882...1057-8
1808... 983-4	1833...1008-9	1858...1033-4	1883...1058-9
1809... 984-5	1834...1009-0	1859...1034-5	1884...1059-0
1810... 985-6	1835...1010-1	1860...1035-6	1885...1060-1
1811... 986-7	1836...1011-2	1861...1036-7	1886...1061-2
1812... 987-8	1837...1012-3	1862...1037-8	1887...1062-3
1813... 988-9	1838...1013-4	1863...1038-9	1888...1063-4
1814... 989-0	1839...1014-5	1864...1039-0	1889...1064-5
1815... 990-1	1840...1015-6	1865...1040-1	1890...1065-6
1816... 991-2	1841...1016-7	1866...1041-2	1891...1066-7
1817... 992-3	1842...1017-8	1867...1042-3	1892...1067-8
1818... 993-4	1843...1018-9	1868...1043-4	1893...1068-9
1819... 994-5	1844...1019-0	1869...1044-5	1894...1069-0
1820... 995-6	1845...1020-1	1870...1045-6	1895...1070-1
1821... 996-7	1846...1021-2	1871...1046-7	1896...1071-2
1822... 997-8	1847...1022-3	1872...1047-8	1897...1072-3
1823... 998-9	1848...1023-4	1873...1048-9	1898...1073-4
1824... 999-0	1849...1024-5	1874...1049-0	1899...1074-5
1825 ..1000-1	1850...1025-6	1875...1050-1	1900...1075-6

ECLIPSES

OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE YEAR,

1888.

In the year 1888, there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 29, 1888, visible at Trevandrum.

	d.	*h.*	*m.*	
First contact with the Penumbra January ...	29	1	37·0	A. M.
First contact with the shadow......... ,,	,,	2	38·5	,,
Beginning of Total Phase........... ,,	,,	3	39·1	,,
Middle of the Eclipse..................... ,,	,,	4	28·1	,,
End of Total Phase......................... ,,	,,	5	17·1	,,
Last contact with the shadow .... ,,	,,	6	17·7	,,
Last contact with the Penumbra...... ,,	,,	7	19·2	,,

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 3*h.* 40*m.*

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1·643.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 93° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 74° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

At Trevandrum, the Sun, rises at 6*h.* 22*m.*

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 11, 1888, invisible at Trevandrum.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 8, 1888, invisible at Trevandrum.

IV.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon July 22, 1888, invisible at Trevandrum.

V.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 7, 1888, invisible at Trevandrum.

1888
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JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Setting. h	m	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon. d	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Meridian Passage. h	m	Setting. h	m
SUN.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	18	6	16	5	52	17·5	7	50	14	14	20	36
Mon.	2		19	6	17	5	52	18·5	8	45	15	7	21	27
Tues.	3		20	6	17	5	53	19·5	9	40	15	59	22	15
Wed.	4		21	6	17	5	53	20·5	10	34	16	50	23	4
Thur.	5		22	6	17	5	54	21·5	11	28	17	40	23	51
Fri.	6		23	6	18	5	54	22·5	12	22	18	31	—	—
Sat.	7		24	6	18	5	55	23·5	13	17	19	23	0	39
SUN.	8		25	6	19	5	55	24·5	14	13	20	17	1	28
Mon.	9		26	6	19	5	56	25·5	15	10	21	12	2	20
Tues.	10		27	6	19	5	56	26·5	16	9	22	9	3	13
Wed.	11		28	6	19	5	57	27·5	17	7	23	7	4	9
Thur.	12		29	6	20	5	57	28·5	18	4	—	—	5	6
Fri.	13	Magaram or Tye.	1	6	20	5	58	29·5	18	58	0	4	6	3
Sat.	14		2	6	20	5	58	0·9	19	50	0	59	6	58
SUN.	15		3	6	21	5	59	1·9	20	37	1	50	7	51
Mon.	16		4	6	21	5	59	2·9	21	21	2	39	8	42
Tues.	17		5	6	21	6	0	3·9	22	3	3	25	9	30
Wed.	18		6	6	21	6	0	4·9	22	44	4	9	10	16
Thur.	19		7	6	21	6	1	5·9	23	23	4	52	11	1
Fri.	20		8	6	21	6	1	6·9	—	—	5	34	11	46
Sat.	21		9	6	22	6	2	7·9	0	2	6	16	12	31
SUN.	22		10	6	22	6	2	8·9	0	43	6	79	13	17
Mon.	23		11	6	22	6	2	9·9	1	25	7	44	14	4
Tues.	24		12	6	22	6	3	10·9	2	10	8	32	14	54
Wed.	25		13	6	22	6	3	11·9	2	58	9	22	15	46
Thur.	26		14	6	22	6	4	12·9	3	49	10	14	16	39
Fri.	27		15	6	22	6	4	13·9	4	43	11	8	17	33
Sat.	28		16	6	22	6	4	14·9	5	39	12	2	18	27
SUN.	29		17	6	22	6	5	15·9	6	36	12	58	19	20
Mon.	30		18	6	22	6	5	16·9	7	32	13	52	20	10
Tues.	31		19	6	22	6	5	17·9	8	28	14	45	21	0

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	6	4	50·6	P.M.	🌕 *Full Moon.*	29	4	26·9	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon.*	13	1	46·7	P.M.	☾ *Perigee.....*	8	6		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter...*	21	9	57·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	21	6		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 36	23 21	5 6	S 24 17	15 6	20 56	2 46	S 16 37	12 9	18 7	0 5	S 3 6
11	18 6	23 51	5 36	24 10	15 16	21 4	2 52	19 9	11 47	17 44	23 41	4 41
21	18 34	0 20	6 6	21 39	15 27	21 14	3 1	20 58	11 23	17 19	23 15	6 5
31	19 1	0 51	6 41	S 16 34	15 40	21 26	3 12	S 21 52	10 57	16 53	22 49	S 7 15

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	15 10	20 58	2 46	S 18 46	7 33	13 45	19 57	N 19 31	12 22	18 18	0 14	S 6 5
11	14 38	20 26	2 14	19 10	6 51	13 3	19 15	19 43	11 43	17 39	23 35	6 8
21	14 5	19 53	1 41	19 31	6 8	12 20	18 32	19 55	11 4	17 0	22 56	6 9
31	13 32	19 20	1 8	S 19 48	5 24	11 37	17 50	N 20 7	10 26	16 22	22 18	S 6 8

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in, in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55.

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Wed.	1	Magaram or Tye.	20	6	22	6	6	18·9	9	21	15	37	21	48
Thur.	2		21	6	22	6	6	19·9	10	18	16	28	22	37
Fri.	3		22	6	22	6	6	20·9	11	13	17	20	23	26
Sat.	4		23	6	22	6	7	21·9	12	8	18	13	—	—
SUN.	5		24	6	22	6	7	22·9	13	5	19	7	0	16
Mon.	6		25	6	22	6	7	23·9	14	1	20	2	1	8
Tues.	7		26	6	21	6	7	24·9	14	59	20	58	2	2
Wed.	8		27	6	21	6	8	25·9	15	55	21	54	2	57
Thur.	9		28	6	21	6	8	26·9	16	49	22	48	3	53
Fri.	10		29	6	21	6	8	27·9	17	41	23	41	4	48
Sat.	11	Coombhum or Mausy.	1	6	21	6	8	28·9	18	29	—	—	5	41
SUN.	12		2	6	21	6	8	0·3	19	15	0	31	6	32
Mon.	13		3	6	20	6	9	1·3	19	58	1	18	7	22
Tues.	14		4	6	20	6	9	2·3	20	39	2	3	8	9
Wed.	15		5	6	20	6	9	3·3	21	19	2	46	8	54
Thur.	16		6	6	20	6	9	4·3	21	58	3	28	9	39
Fri.	17		7	6	19	6	9	5·3	22	38	4	10	10	24
Sat.	18		8	6	19	6	9	6·3	23	19	4	53	11	9
SUN.	19		9	6	19	6	10	7·3	—	—	5	37	11	56
Mon.	20		10	6	18	6	10	8·3	0	2	6	23	12	44
Tues.	21		11	6	18	6	10	9·3	0	49	7	11	13	34
Wed.	22		12	6	18	6	10	10·3	1	37	8	1	14	26
Thur.	23		13	6	17	6	10	11·3	2	29	8	54	15	19
Fri.	24		14	6	17	6	10	12·3	3	24	9	48	16	13
Sat.	25		15	6	17	6	10	13·3	4	20	10	43	17	6
SUN.	26		16	6	16	6	10	14·3	5	17	11	38	17	59
Mon.	27		17	6	16	6	10	15·3	6	14	12	33	18	50
Tues.	28		18	6	15	6	10	16·3	7	11	13	27	19	40
Wed.	29		19	6	15	6	10	17·3	8	9	14	20	20	30
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	5	0	33·8 A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	2	10	A.M.
● *New Moon.....*	12	5	0·5 A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	18	3	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	20	7	7·2 A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	29	9	P.M.
☺ *Full Moon......*	27	5	5·6 P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 3	0 53	6 43	S 15 55	15 41	21 27	3 13	S 21 54	10 54	16 50	22 46	S 7 21
11	19 28	1 18	7 19	8 36	15 54	21 40	3 26	21 42	10 26	16 21	22 16	8 13
21	19 14	1 13	7 12	2 22	16 5	21 52	3 39	20 27	9 53	15 48	21 43	8 48
29	18 32	0 31	6 30	S 1 40	16 14	22 2	3 50	S 18 44	9 24	15 19	21 14	S 9 1

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 29	19 17	1 5	S 19 49	5 20	11 33	17 46	N 20 8	10 21	16 17	22 13	S 6 7
11	12 56	18 48	0 30	20 3	4 37	10 50	17 3	20 20	9 41	15 37	21 33	6 4
21	12 20	18 7	23 54	20 13	3 55	10 8	16 21	20 30	9 1	14 57	20 53	5 58
29	11 51	17 38	23 25	S 20 19	3 22	9 35	15 48	N 20 36	8 28	14 24	20 20	S 5 53

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838–80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1	Coombhum or Mausy.	20	6	15	6	10	18·3	9	5	15	14	21	21
Fri.	2		21	6	15	6	10	19·3	10	2	16	8	22	12
Sat.	3		22	6	14	6	10	20·3	10	59	17	2	23	5
SUN.	4		23	6	14	6	10	21·3	11	57	17	58	23	58
Mon.	5		24	6	13	6	10	22·3	12	54	18	54	—	—
Tues.	6		25	6	13	6	10	23·3	13	50	19	49	0	53
Wed.	7		26	6	12	6	10	24·3	14	45	20	44	1	48
Thur.	8		27	6	12	6	10	25·3	15	36	21	36	2	42
Fri.	9		28	6	11	6	10	26·3	16	25	22	26	3	35
Sat.	10		29	6	11	6	10	27·3	17	11	23	13	4	27
SUN.	11		30	6	10	6	10	28·3	17	54	23	58	5	16
Mon.	12	Menum or Pangunny.	1	6	10	6	10	29·3	18	35	—	—	6	3
Tues.	13		2	6	9	6	10	0·6	19	16	0	42	6	49
Wed.	14		3	6	9	6	10	1·6	19	55	1	24	7	34
Thur.	15		4	6	8	6	10	2·6	20	35	2	6	8	19
Fri.	16		5	6	8	6	10	3·6	21	16	2	49	9	4
Sat.	17		6	6	7	6	10	4·6	21	57	3	32	9	50
SUN.	18		7	6	7	6	10	5·6	22	42	4	17	10	37
Mon.	19		8	6	6	6	10	6·6	23	29	5	3	11	26
Tues.	20		9	6	6	6	10	7·6	—	—	5	52	12	16
Wed.	21		10	6	5	6	10	8·6	0	18	6	42	13	7
Thur.	22		11	6	4	6	10	9·6	1	10	7	35	13	59
Fri.	23		12	6	4	6	10	10·6	2	4	8	28	14	52
Sat.	24		13	6	3	6	10	11·6	3	0	9	22	15	44
SUN.	25		14	6	3	6	9	12·6	3	56	10	17	16	35
Mon.	26		15	6	3	6	9	13·6	4	54	11	11	17	26
Tues.	27		16	6	2	6	9	14·6	5	52	12	4	18	17
Wed.	28		17	6	1	6	9	15·6	6	49	13	0	19	9
Thur.	29		18	6	1	6	9	16·6	7	48	13	55	20	1
Fri.	30		19	6	0	6	9	17·6	8	48	14	52	20	55
Sat.	31		20	6	0	6	9	18·6	9	47	15	49	21	51

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	5	8	34·1	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon.*	28	3	15·4	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	12	9	29·0	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	16	7		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	21	1	51·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	29	4		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 25	0 24	6 23	S 2 6	16 14	22 3	3 52	S 18 28	9 20	15 15	21 10	S 9 1
11	17 12	23 8	5 4	6 37	16 23	22 13	4 3	15 26	8 40	14 35	20 30	8 55
21	16 38	22 32	4 26	9 11	16 28	22 21	4 14	11 42	7 54	13 49	19 44	8 26
31	16 29	22 24	4 19	S 8 5	16 32	22 28	4 24	S 7 24	7 4	12 50	18 54	S 7 36

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	11 48	17 35	23 22	S 20 20	3 18	9 31	15 44	N 20 37	8 24	14 20	20 16	S 5 52
11	11 10	16 57	22 44	20 24	2 37	8 50	15 3	20 43	7 43	13 40	19 37	5 44
21	10 32	16 19	22 6	20 25	1 56	8 9	14 22	20 47	7 2	12 59	18 56	5 35
31	9 52	15 30	21 26	S 20 22	1 17	7 30	13 43	N 20 48	6 21	12 18	18 15	S 5 25

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in, and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	Menum or Panguny.	21	5	59	6	9	19·6	10	47	16	47	22	47
Mon.	2		22	5	59	6	9	20·6	11	45	17	44	23	43
Tues.	3		23	5	58	6	9	21·6	12	41	18	40	—	—
Wed.	4		24	5	57	6	9	22·6	13	34	19	33	0	38
Thur.	5		25	5	57	6	9	23·6	14	24	20	24	1	32
Fri.	6		26	5	56	6	9	24·6	15	10	21	11	2	24
Sat.	7		27	5	56	6	9	25·6	15	53	21	57	3	13
SUN.	8		28	5	55	6	9	26·6	16	35	22	40	4	1
Mon.	9		29	5	55	6	8	27·6	17	15	23	23	4	47
Tues.	10		30	5	54	6	8	28·6	17	54	—	—	5	32
Wed.	11		31	5	54	6	8	29·6	18	33	0	4	6	16
Thur.	12	Madum or Chittray.	1	5	53	6	8	0·9	19	14	0	47	7	1
Fri.	13		2	5	53	6	8	1·9	19	55	1	29	7	47
Sat.	14		3	5	52	6	8	2·9	20	38	2	14	8	34
SUN.	15		4	5	52	6	8	3·9	21	24	2	59	9	21
Mon.	16		5	5	51	6	8	4·9	22	12	3	47	10	11
Tues.	17		6	5	51	6	8	5·9	23	2	4	36	11	1
Wed.	18		7	5	51	6	8	6·9	23	54	5	27	11	51
Thur.	19		8	5	50	6	8	7·9	—	—	6	18	12	42
Fri.	20		9	5	50	6	8	8·9	0	48	7	11	13	33
Sat.	21		10	5	49	6	8	9·9	1	42	8	3	14	23
SUN.	22		11	5	49	6	8	10·9	2	37	8	56	15	13
Mon.	23		12	5	48	6	8	11·9	3	33	9	49	16	2
Tues.	24		13	5	48	6	8	12·9	4	30	10	43	16	53
Wed.	25		14	5	48	6	8	13·9	5	29	11	38	17	45
Thur.	26		15	5	47	6	8	14·9	6	28	12	34	18	40
Fri.	27		16	5	47	6	8	15·9	7	29	13	33	19	36
Sat.	28		17	5	47	6	8	16·9	8	31	14	33	20	34
SUN.	29		18	5	46	6	8	17·9	9	33	15	33	21	32
Mon.	30		19	5	46	6	9	18·9	10	32	16	31	22	30
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	3	5	49·3	P.M.	🌕 *Full Moon.*	26	11	30·1	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon.*	11	2	15·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	13	4		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	19	5	0·2	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	26	2		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 29	22 24	4 19	S 7 50	16 32	22 28	4 24	S 6 57	6 59	12 51	18 49	S 7 30
11	16 34	22 32	4 30	S 3 41	16 35	22 34	4 33	S 2 18	6 5	12 1	17 57	6 25
21	16 49	22 50	4 51	N 2 31	16 30	22 40	4 41	N 2 28	5 10	11 7	17 4	5 21
30	17 10	23 16	5 22	N 9 25	16 41	22 45	4 49	N 6 45	4 24	10 21	16 18	S 4 36

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	9 48	15 35	21 22	S 20 22	1 13	7 26	13 39	N 20 48	6 17	12 14	18 11	S 5 24
11	9 6	14 53	20 40	20 17	0 34	6 47	13 0	20 47	5 36	11 33	17 30	5 14
21	8 24	14 11	19 58	20 8	23 56	6 9	12 22	20 44	4 55	10 52	16 49	5 5
30	7 45	13 32	19 19	S 19 59	23 22	5 35	11 48	N 20 39	4 19	10 16	16 13	S 4 56

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in. and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

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MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Tues.	1	Madum or Chittray.	20	5	45	6	9	19·9	11	28	17	27	23	27
Wed.	2		21	5	45	6	9	20·9	12	20	18	20	—	—
Thur.	3		22	5	45	6	9	21·9	13	8	19	9	0	20
Fri.	4		23	5	45	6	9	22·9	13	53	19	56	1	11
Sat.	5		24	5	44	6	9	23·9	14	35	20	40	1	59
SUN.	6		25	5	44	6	9	24·9	15	15	21	22	2	46
Mon.	7		26	5	44	6	9	25·9	15	54	22	4	3	30
Tues.	8		27	5	43	6	9	26·9	16	33	22	46	4	14
Wed.	9		28	5	43	6	9	27·9	17	13	23	28	4	59
Thur.	10		29	5	43	6	9	28·9	17	54	—	—	5	44
Fri.	11		30	5	43	6	10	0·2	18	37	0	12	6	31
Sat.	12		31	5	43	6	10	1·2	19	22	0	57	7	19
SUN.	13	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	1	5	42	6	10	2·2	20	9	1	44	8	7
Mon.	14		2	5	42	6	10	3·2	20	58	2	33	8	57
Tues.	15		3	5	42	6	10	4·2	21	49	3	23	9	48
Wed.	16		4	5	42	6	10	5·2	22	42	4	14	10	38
Thur.	17		5	5	42	6	11	6·2	23	34	5	5	11	27
Fri.	18		6	5	42	6	11	7·2	—	–	5	56	12	16
Sat.	19		7	5	42	6	11	8·2	0	27	6	47	13	4
SUN.	20		8	5	41	6	11	9·2	1	21	7	38	13	52
Mon.	21		9	5	41	6	11	10·2	2	16	8	29	14	41
Tues.	22		10	5	41	6	11	11·2	3	12	9	22	15	31
Wed.	23		11	5	41	6	12	12·2	4	9	10	17	16	23
Thur.	24		12	5	41	6	12	13·2	5	9	11	14	17	18
Fri.	25		13	5	41	6	12	14·2	6	11	12	13	18	15
Sat.	26		14	5	41	6	12	15·2	7	13	13	14	19	15
SUN.	27		15	5	41	6	13	16·2	8	15	14	15	20	15
Mon.	28		16	5	41	6	13	17·2	9	15	15	15	21	14
Tues.	29		17	5	41	6	13	18·2	10	11	16	11	22	11
Wed.	30		18	5	41	6	13	19·2	11	2	17	3	23	4
Thur.	31		19	5	41	6	14	20·2	11	49	17	52	23	54

MAY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter* ..	3	4	55·1 A.M.	☺ *Full Moon* ..	25	6	48·1 P.M.
● *New Moon*	11	6	31·5 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	10	6	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter* ..	19	4	13·1 A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	25	0	MIDNIGHT.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 13	23 19	5 25	N 10 14	16 42	22 46	4 50	N 7 13	4 19	10 16	16 13	S 4 32
11	17 48	23 59	6 10	18 15	16 46	22 53	5 0	11 42	3 31	9 28	15 25	4 7
21	18 31	0 46	7 1	23 59	16 51	23 1	5 11	15 45	2 49	8 46	14 43	4 13
31	19 10	1 26	7 42	N 25 37	16 50	23 11	5 23	N 19 8	2 11	8 8	14 5	S 4 45

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 41	13 28	19 15	S 19 58	23 19	5 32	11 45	N 20 38	4 15	10 12	16 9	S 4 55
11	6 55	12 49	18 31	19 45	22 42	4 55	11 8	20 30	3 34	9 31	15 28	4 48
21	6 11	11 59	17 47	19 31	22 6	4 19	10 32	20 20	2 54	8 51	14 48	4 41
31	5 26	11 14	17 2	S 19 16	21 30	3 43	9 56	N 20 8	2 14	8 11	14 8	S 4 38

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

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JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	20	5 41	6 14	21·2	12 33	18 37	— —
Sat.	2		21	5 41	6 14	22·2	13 15	19 21	0 42
SUN.	3		22	5 41	6 14	23·2	13 54	20 3	1 28
Mon.	4		23	5 41	6 15	24·2	14 33	20 44	2 13
Tues.	5		24	5 42	6 15	25·2	15 12	21 26	2 57
Wed.	6		25	5 42	6 15	26·2	15 53	22 10	3 42
Thur.	7		26	5 42	6 15	27·2	16 35	22 54	4 28
Fri.	8		27	5 42	6 16	28·2	17 19	23 41	5 15
Sat.	9		28	5 42	6 16	29·2	18 6	— —	6 4
SUN.	10		29	5 42	6 16	0·6	18 55	0 30	6 54
Mon.	11		30	5 42	6 16	1·6	19 46	1 20	7 45
Tues.	12		31	5 42	6 17	2·6	20 38	2 11	8 35
Wed.	13	Methunum or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	3·6	21 31	3 2	9 25
Thur.	14		2	5 43	6 17	4·6	22 24	3 53	10 14
Fri.	15		3	5 43	6 17	5·6	23 16	4 43	11 2
Sat.	16		4	5 43	6 18	6·6	— —	5 33	11 49
SUN.	17		5	5 43	6 18	7·6	0 9	6 23	12 35
Mon.	18		6	5 43	6 18	8·6	1 2	7 13	13 23
Tues.	19		7	5 44	6 18	9·6	1 57	8 5	14 12
Wed.	20		8	5 44	6 19	10·6	2 53	8 59	15 4
Thur.	21		9	5 44	6 19	11·6	3 53	9 56	15 58
Fri.	22		10	5 44	6 19	12·6	4 54	10 55	16 56
Sat.	23		11	5 45	6 19	13·6	5 56	11 56	17 56
SUN.	24		12	5 45	6 19	14·6	6 57	12 57	18 57
Mon.	25		13	5 45	6 20	15·6	7 56	13 56	19 56
Tues.	26		14	5 45	6 20	16·6	8 51	14 51	20 52
Wed.	27		15	5 45	6 20	17·6	9 41	15 43	21 45
Thur.	28		16	5 46	6 20	18·6	10 27	16 31	22 35
Fri.	29		17	5 46	6 20	19·6	11 11	17 16	23 22
Sat.	30		18	5 46	6 20	20·6	11 52	17 59	— —
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	1	6	1·4 P.M.	🌕 *Full Moon.*	24	2	15·5 A.M.
🌑 *New Moon.*	9	9	42·0 P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	6	2	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	17	11	57·7 A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	22	5	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 13	1 29	7 45	N 25 35	17 0	23 12	5 24	N 19 26	2 7	8 4	14 1	S 4 49
11	19 31	1 46	8 1	23 48	17 10	23 24	5 38	21 55	1 35	7 31	13 27	5 49
21	19 21	1 34	7 47	20 49	17 23	23 38	5 53	23 22	1 6	7 2	12 58	7 7
30	18 47	0 58	7 9	N 18 28	17 36	23 51	6 0	N 23 42	0 43	6 38	12 33	S 8 31

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 22	11 10	16 58	S 19 15	21 27	3 40	9 53	N 20 7	2 10	8 7	14 4	S 4 37
11	4 38	10 26	16 14	19 1	20 52	3 4	9 16	19 54	1 30	7 27	13 24	4 35
21	3 54	9 42	15 30	18 50	20 18	2 30	8 42	19 38	0 50	6 47	12 44	4 34
30	3 16	9 4	14 52	S 18 42	19 47	1 50	8 11	N 19 29	0 15	6 12	12 9	S 4 35

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in. and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

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JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.*		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	Methunum or Auny.	19	5	46	6	21	21·6	12	31	18	41	0	8
Mon.	2		20	5	47	6	21	22·6	13	11	19	24	0	53
Tues.	3		21	5	47	6	21	23·6	13	51	20	6	1	38
Wed.	4		22	5	47	6	21	24·6	14	32	20	50	2	23
Thur.	5		23	5	47	6	21	25·6	15	15	21	36	3	10
Fri.	6		24	5	48	6	21	26·6	16	1	22	24	3	58
Sat.	7		25	5	48	6	21	27·6	16	50	23	14	4	49
SUN.	8		26	5	48	6	21	28·6	17	41	—	—	5	39
Mon.	9		27	5	48	6	21	0·0	18	33	0	6	6	31
Tues.	10		28	5	49	6	21	1·0	19	26	0	58	7	22
Wed.	11		29	5	49	6	22	2·0	20	20	1	50	8	12
Thur.	12		30	5	49	6	22	3·0	21	13	2	41	9	0
Fri.	13		31	5	49	6	22	4·0	22	6	3	31	9	47
Sat.	14		32	5	49	6	22	5·0	22	58	4	21	10	34
SUN.	15	Carcadagum or Audy.	1	5	50	6	22	6·0	23	51	5	10	11	20
Mon.	16		2	5	50	6	22	7·0	—	—	6	0	12	8
Tues.	17		3	5	50	6	22	8·0	0	46	6	52	12	57
Wed.	18		4	5	50	6	21	9·0	1	42	7	46	13	48
Thur.	19		5	5	50	6	21	10·0	2	41	8	42	14	44
Fri.	20		6	5	51	6	21	11·0	3	41	9	41	15	41
Sat.	21		7	5	51	6	21	12·0	4	41	10	41	16	40
SUN.	22		8	5	51	6	21	13·0	5	40	11	40	17	40
Mon.	23		9	5	51	6	21	14·0	6	37	12	37	18	37
Tues.	24		10	5	51	6	21	15·0	7	30	13	31	19	32
Wed.	25		11	5	52	6	21	16·0	8	19	14	21	20	25
Thur.	26		12	5	52	6	21	17·0	9	4	15	9	21	14
Fri.	27		13	5	52	6	21	18·0	9	47	15	53	22	1
Sat.	28		14	5	52	6	20	19·0	10	27	16	37	22	47
SUN.	29		15	5	52	6	20	20·0	11	7	17	19	23	32
Mon.	30		16	5	52	6	20	21·0	11	47	18	1	—	—
Tues.	31		17	5	52	6	20	22·0	12	28	18	45	0	17

JULY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter*..	1	9	0·6	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	31	1	37·6 A.M.
● *New Moon*.....	9	11	24·7	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*......	4	5	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*..	16	5	20·9	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*......	20	0	MIDNIGHT.
☺ *Full Moon*....	23	10	53·1	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	31	11	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 41	0 52	7 3	N 18 17	17 37	23 52	6 7	N 23 40	0 40	6 35	12 30	S 8 40
11	17 31	23 42	5 53	17 37	17 51	0 5	6 19	22 50	0 18	6 12	12 6	10 25
21	16 42	22 54	5 6	18 57	18 5	0 18	6 31	20 52	23 58	5 50	11 42	12 18
31	16 32	22 45	4 58	N 20 39	18 18	0 29	6 40	N 17 54	23 40	5 31	11 22	S 14 14

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 12	9 0	14 48	S 18 42	19 43	1 55	8 7	N 19 21	0 11	6 8	12 5	S 4 36
11	2 30	8 18	14 6	18 37	19 9	1 21	7 33	19 4	23 32	5 29	11 26	4 30
21	1 50	7 38	13 26	18 36	18 35	0 47	6 59	18 45	22 54	4 51	10 48	4 45
31	1 11	6 59	12 47	S 18 40	18 1	0 12	6 23	N 18 25	22 16	4 13	10 10	S 4 53

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

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AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Carcadagum or Audy.	18	5 53	6 20	23·0	13 10	19 30	1 4
Thur.	2		19	5 53	6 19	24·0	13 55	20 17	1 51
Fri.	3		20	5 53	6 19	25·0	14 42	21 6	2 40
Sat.	4		21	5 53	6 19	26·0	15 32	21 57	3 31
SUN.	5		22	5 53	6 19	27·0	16 25	22 50	4 22
Mon.	6		23	5 53	6 18	28·0	17 18	23 42	5 14
Tues.	7		24	5 53	6 18	29·0	18 13	— —	6 5
Wed.	8		25	5 53	6 18	0·5	19 7	0 35	6 55
Thur.	9		26	5 53	6 17	1·5	20 1	1 26	7 44
Fri.	10		27	5 53	6 17	2·5	20 54	2 17	8 32
Sat.	11		28	5 53	6 17	3·5	21 48	3 7	9 19
SUN.	12		29	5 53	6 16	4·5	22 42	3 58	10 6
Mon.	13		30	5 53	6 16	5·5	23 37	4 49	10 51
Tues.	14		31	5 53	6 16	6·5	— —	5 41	11 45
Wed.	15	Chingum or Auvany 1064.	1	5 53	6 15	7·5	0 34	6 36	12 38
Thur.	16		2	5 53	6 15	8·5	1 32	7 33	13 33
Fri.	17		3	5 53	6 14	9·5	2 31	8 31	14 30
Sat.	18		4	5 53	6 14	10·5	3 30	9 29	15 28
SUN.	19		5	5 53	6 14	11·5	4 26	10 26	16 25
Mon.	20		6	5 53	6 13	12·5	5 20	11 20	17 21
Tues.	21		7	5 53	6 13	13·5	6 10	12 12	18 14
Wed.	22		8	5 53	6 12	14·5	6 56	13 0	19 5
Thur.	23		9	5 53	6 12	15·5	7 40	13 46	19 53
Fri.	24		10	5 53	6 11	16·5	8 22	14 30	20 40
Sat.	25		11	5 53	6 11	17·5	9 2	15 13	21 26
SUN.	26		12	5 53	6 10	18·5	9 42	15 56	22 11
Mon.	27		13	5 53	6 10	19·5	10 23	16 39	22 57
Tues.	28		14	5 53	6 9	20·5	11 5	17 23	23 44
Wed.	20		15	5 53	6 9	21·5	11 48	18 9	— —
Thur.	30		16	5 53	6 8	22·5	12 34	18 57	0 32
Fri.	31		17	5 53	6 8	23·5	13 22	19 47	1 22

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AUGUST

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon.*	7	11	29·0	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	29	7	26·3	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	14	9	52·1	P.M.	☾ *Perigee ...*	14	5		P.M.
☉ *Full Moon.*	21	9	28·3	P.M.	☾ *Apogee ...*	28	6		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 33	22 46	4 59	N 20 44	18 19	0 30	6 41	N 17 34	23 38	5 21	11 20	S 14 25
11	17 5	23 17	5 29	19 41	18 32	0 40	6 48	13 42	23 21	5 11	11 1	16 21
21	17 49	23 58	6 7	14 35	18 42	0 47	6 52	9 14	23 6	4 55	10 44	18 14
31	18 23	0 27	6 31	N 7 11	18 50	0 53	6 56	N 4 20	22 54	4 41	10 28	S 19 59

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 7	6 55	12 43	S 18 40	17 58	0 9	6 20	N 18 23	22 12	4 9	10 6	S 4 54
11	0 30	6 18	12 6	18 48	17 20	23 31	5 42	18 3	21 33	3 30	9 27	5 3
21	23 53	5 41	11 29	19 0	16 46	22 57	5 8	17 42	20 56	2 53	8 50	5 13
31	23 18	5 6	10 54	S 19 15	16 12	22 23	4 34	N 17 22	20 18	2 15	8 12	S 5 25

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

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SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1		18	5 52	6 7	24·5	14 13	20 38	2 12
SUN.	2	Chingum or Auvany.	19	5 53	6 7	25·5	15 6	21 31	3 3
Mon.	3		20	5 52	6 6	26·5	16 0	22 23	3 55
Tues.	4		21	5 52	6 6	27·5	16 55	23 16	4 45
Wed.	5		22	5 52	6 5	28·5	17 50	— —	5 35
Thur.	6		23	5 52	6 4	0·1	18 45	0 8	6 24
Fri.	7		24	5 52	6 4	1·1	19 40	1 0	7 13
Sat.	8		25	5 52	6 3	2·1	20 36	1 51	8 1
SUN.	9		26	5 52	6 3	3·1	21 32	2 44	8 50
Mon.	10		27	5 52	6 2	4·1	22 29	3 37	9 41
Tues.	11		28	5 52	6 2	5·1	23 28	4 32	10 34
Wed.	12		29	5 51	6 1	6·1	— —	5 28	11 28
Thur.	13		30	5 51	6 0	7·1	0 26	6 26	12 25
Fri.	14		31	5 51	6 0	8·1	1 21	7 23	13 22
Sat.	15	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5 51	5 59	9·1	2 21	8 19	14 18
SUN.	16		2	5 51	5 59	10·1	3 14	9 14	15 14
Mon.	17		3	5 51	5 58	11·1	4 4	10 5	16 7
Tues.	18		4	5 51	5 57	12·1	4 51	10 54	16 57
Wed.	19		5	5 51	5 57	13·1	5 35	11 40	17 46
Thur.	20		6	5 50	5 56	14·1	6 18	12 25	18 33
Fri.	21		7	5 50	5 56	15·1	6 58	13 8	19 19
Sat.	22		8	5 50	5 55	16·1	7 38	13 51	20 5
SUN.	23		9	5 50	5 55	17·1	8 19	14 34	20 51
Mon.	24		10	5 50	5 54	18·1	9 0	15 18	21 37
Tues.	25		11	5 50	5 53	19·1	9 43	16 3	22 25
Wed.	26		12	5 50	5 53	20·1	10 27	16 50	23 13
Thur.	27		13	5 50	5 52	21·1	11 14	17 38	— —
Fri.	28		14	5 50	5 52	22·1	12 3	18 28	0 3
Sat.	29		15	5 50	5 51	23·1	12 54	19 19	0 53
SUN.	30		16	5 49	5 51	24·1	13 47	20 11	1 44
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*.....	6	10	4·1	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*..	28	1	38·2	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*..	13	3	7·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	9	4		P.M.
☺ *Full Moon*.....	20	10	32·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	25	1		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 25	0 20	6 33	N 0 24	18 52	0 54	6 50	N 3 50	22 53	4 40	10 27	S 20 9
11	18 52	0 51	6 50	S 1 17	19 1	1 0	6 59	S 1 16	22 42	4 28	10 14	21 43
21	19 12	1 7	7 2	8 24	19 9	1 5	7 1	6 23	22 32	4 17	10 2	23 3
30	19 24	1 16	7 8	N 13 53	19 18	1 11	7 4	S 10 47	22 23	4 8	9 53	S 23 59

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 14	5 2	10 50	S 19 16	16 8	22 19	4 30	N 17 20	20 15	2 12	8 9	S 5 27
11	22 40	4 28	10 16	19 34	15 35	21 45	3 55	17 1	19 37	1 34	7 31	5 39
21	22 7	3 55	9 43	19 54	15 0	21 10	3 20	16 42	19 2	0 58	6 54	5 54
30	21 38	3 25	9 12	S 20 12	14 28	20 38	2 48	N 16 27	18 28	0 24	6 20	S 6 6

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Mon.	1	Cunny or Purattasy.	17	5	49	5	50	25·1	14	41	21	3	2	34
Tues.	2		18	5	49	5	49	26·1	15	35	21	54	3	23
Wed.	3		19	5	49	5	49	27·1	16	30	22	46	4	12
Thur.	4		20	5	49	5	48	28·1	17	26	23	39	5	1
Fri.	5		21	5	49	5	48	29·1	18	22	—	—	5	50
Sat.	6		22	5	49	5	47	0·7	19	20	0	32	6	40
SUN.	7		23	5	49	5	47	1·7	20	19	1	26	7	32
Mon.	8		24	5	49	5	46	2·7	21	19	2	23	8	26
Tues.	9		25	5	49	5	46	3·7	22	19	3	20	9	21
Wed.	10		26	5	49	5	45	4·7	23	19	4	19	10	19
Thur.	11		27	5	49	5	45	5·7	—	—	5	18	11	17
Fri.	12		28	5	49	5	44	6·7	0	17	6	16	12	14
Sat.	13		29	5	49	5	44	7·7	1	11	7	11	13	10
SUN.	14		30	5	49	5	43	8·7	2	2	8	2	14	3
Mon.	15		31	5	49	5	43	9·7	2	49	8	51	14	54
Tues.	16	Toolam or Arpasy.	1	5	49	5	43	10·7	3	34	9	38	15	42
Wed.	17		2	5	49	5	42	11·7	4	16	10	22	16	29
Thur.	18		3	5	49	5	42	12·7	4	56	11	5	17	15
Fri.	19		4	5	49	5	41	13·7	5	36	11	48	18	1
Sat.	20		5	5	49	5	41	14·7	6	16	12	31	18	46
SUN.	21		6	5	49	5	40	15·7	6	57	13	14	19	33
Mon.	22		7	5	49	5	40	16·7	7	39	13	59	20	20
Tues.	23		8	5	49	5	40	17·7	8	23	14	45	21	8
Wed.	24		9	5	49	5	39	18·7	9	9	15	32	21	57
Thur.	25		10	5	49	5	39	19·7	9	56	16	21	22	46
Fri.	26		11	5	49	5	39	20·7	10	46	17	11	23	36
Sat.	27		12	5	49	5	38	21·7	11	37	18	1	—	—
SUN.	28		13	5	50	5	38	22·7	12	29	18	52	0	25
Mon.	29		14	5	50	5	38	23·7	13	22	19	42	1	13
Tues.	30		15	5	50	5	38	24·7	14	15	20	32	2	1
Wed.	31		16	5	50	5	37	25·7	15	9	21	23	2	49

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	5	7	42·2 P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	28	7	3·6 A.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	12	10	37·1 A.M.	☾ *Perigee ...*	7	0	NOON.
○ *Full Moon.*	20	2	16·9 A.M.	☾ *Apogee ...*	23	3	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 26	1 17	7 8	S 14 26	19 19	1 12	7 5	S 11 15	22 22	4 7	9 52	S 24 4
11	19 30	1 18	7 6	18 45	19 30	1 20	7 10	15 43	22 15	3 59	9 43	24 44
21	19 10	0 57	6 44	20 0	19 42	1 30	7 18	19 33	22 8	3 52	9 36	25 1
31	17 50	23 40	5 30	S 15 27	19 55	1 42	7 28	S 22 30	22 1	3 45	9 29	S 24 52

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 35	3 22	9 9	S 20 14	14 25	20 36	2 45	N 16 25	18 24	0 20	6 16	S 6 8
11	21 3	2 50	8 37	20 36	13 49	19 59	2 9	16 10	17 44	23 40	5 36	6 23
21	20 32	2 19	8 6	20 57	13 12	19 22	1 32	15 58	17 6	23 2	4 58	6 37
31	20 1	1 48	7 35	S 21 19	12 36	18 46	0 56	N 15 48	16 30	22 26	4 22	S 6 51

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

1888 / 1064 NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1		17	5	50	5	37	26·7	16	4	22	10	3	36
Fri.	2		18	5	50	5	37	27·7	17	1	23	9	4	26
Sat.	3		19	5	51	5	37	28·7	18	0	—	—	5	17
SUN.	4	Toolam or Arpasy.	20	5	51	5	37	0·3	19	1	0	6	6	10
Mon.	5		21	5	51	5	36	1·3	20	4	1	4	7	7
Tues.	6		22	5	51	5	36	2·3	21	7	2	5	8	6
Wed.	7		23	5	51	5	36	3·3	22	8	3	7	9	6
Thur.	8		24	5	52	5	36	4·3	23	5	4	7	10	6
Fri.	9		25	5	52	5	36	5·3	23	59	5	5	11	4
Sat.	10		26	5	52	5	36	6·3	—	—	5	59	11	50
SUN.	11		27	5	53	5	36	7·3	0	48	6	40	12	51
Mon.	12		28	5	53	5	36	8·3	1	33	7	37	13	41
Tues.	13		29	5	53	5	36	9·3	2	16	8	21	14	28
Wed.	14		1	5	53	5	36	10·3	2	57	9	4	15	13
Thur.	15		2	5	54	5	36	11·3	3	36	9	47	15	59
Fri.	16		3	5	54	5	36	12·3	4	16	10	29	16	44
Sat.	17		4	5	55	5	36	13·3	4	56	11	12	17	30
SUN.	18	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	5	5	55	5	36	14·3	5	37	11	56	18	16
Mon.	19		6	5	55	5	36	15·3	6	20	12	42	19	4
Tues.	20		7	5	56	5	36	16·3	7	5	13	29	19	53
Wed.	21		8	5	56	5	36	17·3	7	53	14	17	20	42
Thur.	22		9	5	56	5	36	18·3	8	42	15	7	21	32
Fri.	23		10	5	57	5	36	19·3	9	32	15	56	22	20
Sat.	24		11	5	57	5	36	20·3	10	23	16	46	23	8
SUN.	25		12	5	58	5	36	21·3	11	14	17	35	23	55
Mon.	26		13	5	58	5	37	22·3	12	5	18	24	—	—
Tues.	27		14	5	59	5	37	23·3	12	57	19	12	0	41
Wed.	28		15	5	59	5	37	24·3	13	50	20	2	1	27
Thur.	29		16	6	0	5	37	25·3	14	44	20	53	2	13
Fri.	30		17	6	0	5	38	26·3	15	40	21	47	3	2
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*.....	4	5	10·4	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*..	26	10	28·5	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*..	10	9	23·8	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*......	4	8		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*.....	18	8	23·9	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*......	19	8		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 41	23 32	5 33	S 14 43	19 57	1 43	7 29	S 22 45	22 0	3 44	9 28	S 24 50
11	16 43	22 37	4 31	10 10	20 13	1 57	7 41	24 39	21 53	3 38	9 23	24 12
21	16 41	22 33	4 25	12 57	20 27	2 11	7 55	25 9	21 46	3 31	9 16	23 8
30	16 58	22 47	4 36	S 17 23	20 40	2 24	8 8	S 24 37	21 39	3 25	9 11	S 21 48

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 58	1 45	7 32	S 21 20	12 32	18 42	0 52	N 15 47	16 26	22 22	4 18	S 6 53
11	19 29	1 15	7 1	21 40	11 54	18 4	0 14	15 40	15 49	21 45	3 41	7 5
21	18 59	0 45	6 31	21 59	11 16	17 26	23 36	15 37	15 12	21 8	3 4	7 18
30	18 32	0 18	6 4	S 22 13	10 41	16 51	23 1	N 15 37	14 39	20 34	2 29	S 7 28

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Sat.	1		18	6	0	5	38	27·3	16	30	22	44	3	53
SUN.	2		19	6	1	5	38	28·3	17	42	23	44	4	47
Mon.	3		20	6	1	5	38	29·3	18	46	—	—	5	45
Tues.	4	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	21	6	2	5	39	0·9	19	40	0	46	6	46
Wed.	5		22	6	2	5	39	1·9	20	51	1	49	7	49
Thur.	6		23	6	3	5	39	2·9	21	49	2	51	8	50
Fri.	7		24	6	3	5	40	3·9	22	42	3	49	9	49
Sat.	8		25	6	4	5	40	4·9	23	30	4	43	10	44
SUN.	9		26	6	4	5	40	5·9	—	–	5	33	11	36
Mon.	10		27	6	5	5	41	6·9	0	14	6	19	12	25
Tues.	11		28	6	6	5	41	7·9	0	56	7	3	13	11
Wed.	12		29	6	6	5	42	8·9	1	36	7	46	13	56
Thur.	13		30	6	7	5	42	9·9	2	16	8	28	14	41
Fri.	14		1	6	7	5	42	10·9	2	55	9	10	15	27
Sat.	15		2	6	8	5	43	11·9	3	36	9	54	16	13
SUN.	16		3	6	8	5	43	12·9	4	18	10	39	17	1
Mon.	17		4	6	9	5	44	13·9	5	3	11	26	17	49
Tues.	18		5	6	9	5	44	14·9	5	50	12	14	18	39
Wed.	19		6	6	10	5	45	15·9	6	38	13	3	19	29
Thur.	20		7	6	10	5	45	16·9	7	28	13	53	20	18
Fri.	21		8	6	11	5	46	17·9	8	19	14	43	21	6
Sat.	22		9	6	11	5	46	18·9	9	10	15	32	21	53
SUN.	23	Dhanoo or Margaly.	10	6	12	5	47	19·9	10	1	16	20	22	38
Mon.	24		11	6	12	5	47	20·9	10	52	17	8	23	23
Tues.	25		12	6	13	5	48	21·9	11	42	17	56	—	—
Wed.	26		13	6	13	5	48	22·9	12	34	18	44	0	7
Thur.	27		14	6	14	5	49	23·9	13	27	19	34	0	53
Fri.	28		15	6	14	5	49	24·9	14	22	20	27	1	41
Sat.	29		16	6	15	5	50	25·9	15	21	21	24	2	32
SUN.	30		17	6	15	5	50	26·9	16	23	22	24	3	26
Mon.	31		18	6	15	5	51	27·9	17	26	23	26	4	25

DECEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
🌑 *New Moon.*	3	3	13·6 P.M.	☾	*Perigee* ...	3	9	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	10	11	53·8 A.M.	☾	*Apogee* ...	16	9	A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.*	18	3	48·9 P.M.	☾	*Perigee* ...	31	8	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	26	11	7·9 A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 0	22 49	4 38	S 17 52	20 42	2 26	8 10	S 24 30	21 30	3 25	9 11	S 21 38
11	17 28	23 14	5 0	22 2	20 52	2 38	8 24	22 40	21 29	3 17	9 5	19 45
21	17 58	23 42	5 26	24 20	21 1	2 49	8 37	19 40	21 20	3 9	8 58	17 31
31	18 26	0 10	5 54	S 24 48	21 8	2 58	8 48	S 15 59	21 10	3 1	8 52	S 14 59

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 29	0 15	6 1	S 22 15	10 37	16 47	22 57	N 15 37	14 36	20 31	2 26	S 7 29
11	17 57	23 43	5 29	22 29	9 57	16 7	22 17	15 41	13 57	19 52	1 47	7 39
21	17 27	23 13	4 59	22 41	9 17	15 27	21 37	15 48	13 19	19 14	1 9	7 46
31	16 57	22 43	4 29	S 22 51	8 36	14 46	20 56	N 15 59	12 41	18 36	0 31	S 7 52

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JANUARY.

SUN.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India 1877. Burmah annexed, 1886.
Tu.	3	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
W.	4	The "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" Instituted, 1878.
F.	6	EPIPHANY.
SUN.	8	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M.	9	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napolean III, died 1873.—Victor Immanual 1st King of Italy, died, 1878.
Tu.	10	Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
Th.	12	The Zulu war, 1879.
S.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
SUN.	15	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Th.	19	H. H. the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Madras 1883.
F.	20	First English Parliament, 1265.
S.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
SUN.	22	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Th.	26	His Highness the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta and Northern India, 1882—General Gorden killed at Khartum, 1885.
SUN.	29	SEPTOGESIMA SUNDAY.

FEBRUARY.

W.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
Th.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883. PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	5	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Victoria Cross founded, 1856.
Tu.	7	Charles Dickens born 1812.—Pope Pius IX died, 1878.
W.	8	Indo-Eur. Telegraph via Persia and Turkey opened, 1866.
F.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN.	12	QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.
M.	13	SHROVE MONDAY.—Madras Medical College established, 1835.
Tu.	14	Do TUESDAY.
W.	15	ASH-WEDNESDAY. [Travancore, 1887.
Th.	16	The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in
SUN.	19	QUADRAGESIMA OR 1 SUNDAY IN LENT.—His Highness the late Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras 1883.
M.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trevandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
Th.	23	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
SUN.	26	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	27	General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

F.	2	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
SUN.	4	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
W.	7	Union of Scotland with England, 1707.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MARCH.

S.	10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Married, 1863.
Sun.	11	1 Sunday in Lent.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.—Sir James Outram died, 1863.
M.	12	Alexander II Emperor of Russia assassinated, 1861.
F.	16	Duchess of Kent died, 1881.
Sun.	18	5 Sunday in Lent.—Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born,
M.	19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270. [1840.
Tu.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first Stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
W.	21	His Highness the late Maha Rajah's return to Trevandrum from Northern India, 1882.
Sun.	25	6 Sunday in Lent or Palm Sunday—Annunciation of B. V. Mary.—His Highness Chamarajendra Wodiya Bahadur Installed as Maha Rajah of Mysore, 1881.
W.	28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
Th.	29	Maundy Thursday.—H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of
F.	30	Good Friday. [Albany died, 1884.
S.	31	Holy Saturday.—Lord Reay the New Governor arrived in Bombay, 1885.—Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Affghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

Sun.	1	Easter Sunday.
M.	2	Do. Monday. [1851.
Tu.	3	Do. Tuesday.—First Electric Telegraph in India opened,
S.	7	Prince Leopold born, 1853. [1854.
Sun.	8	Sunday after Easter or Low Sunday.—Ganges Canal opened, The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ireland, 1885.
M.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
Tu.	10	Annexation of Coorg. 1834.
F.	13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Sun.	15	2 Sunday after Easter. [1853.
M.	16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah,
F.	20	The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
Sun.	22	3 Sunday after Easter.
Sun.	29	4 Sunday after Easter.—Peace with Russia, 1856.

MAY.

Tu.	1	Prince Arther born, 1850.
W.	2	Order of the British India instituted. 1837.—Lord Ripon appointed Viceroy of India, 1880.—Cyclone at Madras, 1872.
S.	5	Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.—Tippoo Sultan buried in the Lal Bagh, 1799.
Sun.	6	5 Sunday after Easter or Rogation Sunday.
W.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
Th.	10	Holy Thursday or Ascension day.
F.	11	Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension.
M.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Tu.	15	Indian Native Troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
Th.	17	First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1864.
F.	18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875.
Sun.	20	Penticost or Whit-Sunday.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MAY.

Th.	24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819—The Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras died 1881.
F.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
SUN.	27	TRINITY SUNDAY.—Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
Th.	31	CORPUS CHRISTI.—His Highness Rama Vurmah G. C. S. I. Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

F.	1	First Turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856.—Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
SUN.	3	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Prince George Frederick of Wales
M.	4	The Berlin Treaty. [born, 1865.
W.	6	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1843.
S.	9	First turf of Railway cut, 1853.
SUN.	10	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	17	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
M.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
W.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
Th.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN.	24	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
S.	30	Opening of 1st Railway in China from Shanghai, 1875.

JULY.

SUN.	1	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Bank of Madras opened, 1843.—Govt. stock Notes Issued, 1882.
M.	2	United States' declaration of independence, 1776.
F.	6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
SUN.	8	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Natives of India admitted as
M.	9	Madras Volunteer Corps formed, 1857. [Jurors, 1827,
SUN.	15	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established, 1835.
F.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister the Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I., 1883. [1860.
SUN.	22	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Indian Income Tax Act passed,
M.	23	Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenburg, 1885.—General Grant died in New York, 1885.
W.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	29	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First School for Native girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.—Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Ischia—Loss of 5,000 lives and much property.

AUGUST.

S.	4	His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., F. M. U., &c. Maha
SUN.	5	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. [Rajah died, 1885.
M.	6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN.	12	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
TU.	14	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

	AUGUST.
S. 18	H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
SUN. 19	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
Th. 23	Government Central Museum instituted, 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened 1869.
S. 25	High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
SUN. 26	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—A great Volcanic eruption in Java causing an influx of the sea at Anjer and Serang—with loss of 30,000 lives and much property, 1883.
Tu. 28	Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.
Th. 30	His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1882.
	SEPTEMBER.
S. 1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
SUN. 2	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Battle of Sedan, 1870.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
M. 3	Sir Louis Cavignari and other members of the British Embassy slaughtered in Cabul, 1879.
Tu. 4	Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.), 1867.
W. 5	Victoria Hospital and School for women at Quilon, established 1887.
Th. 6	Revolution in France and Republic Proclaimed, 1870.
SUN. 9	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th. 13	Holy Cross A. D., 335.
SUN. 16	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Duke of Wellington, died, 1852.
M. 17	Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.
Tu. 18	Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
S. 22	A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months, 1882.
SUN. 23	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 30	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.
	OCTOBER.
M. 1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
S. 6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN. 7	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th. 11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian Tour, 1875.
F. 12	America discovered, 1492.
S. 13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1887.
SUN. 14	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818.
Tu. 16	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
S. 20	General Macpherson Commander-in-Chief Madras died at Burmah, 1886.
SUN. 21	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 28	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

NOVEMBER.

Th. 1 All Saints.
F. 2 All Souls.
S. 3 H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
Sun. 4 23 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 5 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
Th. 8 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.
F. 9 Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
Sun. 11 24 Sunday after Trinity.
Th. 15 Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
S. 17 Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
Sun. 18 25 Sunday after Trinity.
W. 21 Princess Royal born, 1840.
Sun. 25 26 Sunday after Trinity.
Th. 29 Theebaw, King of Burmah captured and Mandalay occupied by the British army, 1885.
F. 30 Lord Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

S. 1 Yacob Khan sent to India, 1879.
Sun. 2 Advent Sunday.
Tu. 4 Abolition of Suttee, 1829.
Th. 6 Madras Court of Small Causes established, 1850.
S. 8 Conception of B. V. Mary.—Foundation stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.—Right Honorable Robert Bourke appointed Governor of Madras, 1886.
Sun. 9 2 Sunday in Advent.
M. 10 King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.
Th. 13 Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858. —Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India appointed, 1884.
F. 14 Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
Sun. 16 3 Sunday in Advent.
M. 17 Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
Sun. 23 4 Sunday in Advent.
M. 24 Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
Tu. 25 Christmas-Day.
F. 28 Innocents'-Day.
Sun. 30 1 Sunday after Christmas.
M. 31 The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600. Earthquake in Bangalore, 1881

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*
Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest (Daily Means.)	Mean of the Lowest (Daily Means.)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Hourly Means.)	Mean of the Lowest (Hourly Means.)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Observation.)	Mean of the Lowest (Observation.)	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·32	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean												
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·10	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.¼W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ...	4·30	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0 14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	

† From 11 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., deduced from observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar Months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	.642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	.665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.........	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Purattasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81 14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean...... ..	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigny	74·59	76·15	73·30	2 85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thio	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75 66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	77·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77 57	78·92	76 32	2·60
Vyeausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean..........	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	Mean. Difference between Dry & Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of Wind.	Vilocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ..	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	w ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	w by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	772	·742	w s w ½ w	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigny ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	w s w ½ s	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	w s w ½ s	2·5	·058	4·0
Thio ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	s w by w	2·5	·066	3·8
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	s w by w	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	s w by w	3 7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	w ½ s	4·9	·077	5·9
Vyeausy .	6 13	72·56	·801	·717	w ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	w by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	w	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean ...	7·00	70 21	·740	·682	w by s	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean Fall of Rain.*

STATIONS.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum* ...	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·217	9 228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4 772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram† ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2 935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamogalom‡ ...	0·550	0·433	3 888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0 838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 Years.
† " 9 "
‡ " 3 "

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum deduced from forty-six years' observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	FEBRUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	·01	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	·01	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	·04	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	·02	·77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	00	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	00	00	—	—	·02	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	.04	4	·31	·02	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	00	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	·01	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	·01	35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	·03	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	·01	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	·02	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	·03	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	·05	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	·07	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0 64	00	1	·64	·03	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	03	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	·02	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	·03	0 96	·04	3	·5
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	·01	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1 08	·01	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0 19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	·03	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	·01	·40	0·6	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0.03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH. The mean fall.	MARCH. The greatest fall.	MARCH. The least fall.	MARCH. The No. of rainy years.	MARCH. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	APRIL. The mean fall.	APRIL. The greatest fall.	APRIL. The least fall.	APRIL. The No. of rainy years.	APRIL. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·69	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·0[illegible]	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0 06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·68
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0 09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0 87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3 45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·01	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0 16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1 76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	MAY. The greatest fall.	MAY. The least fall.	MAY. The No. of rainy years.	MAY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	JUNE. The greatest fall.	JUNE. The least fall.	JUNE. The No. of rainy years.	JUNE. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2 79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	·00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2 01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0 35	2·61	0·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·43	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	000	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·28
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	SEPTEMBER. The greatest fall.	SEPTEMBER. The least fall.	SEPTEMBER. The No. of rainy years.	SEPTEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	OCTOBER. The greatest fall.	OCTOBER. The least fall.	OCTOBER. The No. of rainy years.	OCTOBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	00	22	·26	·15	1·19	00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	00	22	.12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	00	26	·22	·30	3·20	01	20	·76
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	0·1	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	0·1	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·9	00	18	·26	·45	5·28	00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	00	14	·19	·41	2·59	00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	00	15	·14	·32	2·95	0·5	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	...	...	...	...	...	·36	2·33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	00	23	·23	·08	1·13	04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	00	27	·50	·05	0·63	00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	00	25	·48	·05	0·88	00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	00	17	·35	·06	1·80	00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	000	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	......	......	......	......	....	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy Days.*

Stations.		Auvany.	Purarasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Pauguny.	Chitray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum	...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon ...	...	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey ...	...	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade ...	...	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram	...	6	7	13	6	3	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamongalom	...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The Total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.		North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum	.	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon ...	...	28·005	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey ...	...	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade ...	..	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram	...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·034	12
Rajakamongalom	...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kirítapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHÉR JANG,

Maharaja of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

UNCLE OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAVI VARMA RAJA,

[BORN 27TH OCTOBER, 1835.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

KERALA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

SISTERS OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness

PÁRVATÍ BÁYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness
MARTANDA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,
F. M. U.,
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Brigade Surgeon J. M. Houston, (Madras Med. Est.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai ...	.. Sarvadhikaryakar.
Ananthararama Iyen	...Fouzadari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi	...Chellam Karyakar.
———	...Samprati.
T. Letchmana Row	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Ramaswamy Pillai	...Sankadanuvagay Sheristadar.
K. Rajagopala Chariar, B. A.	...Tutor to H. H. the 2nd Prince (on leave.)
Syed Latif Khan	...Persian Munshi.
Padmanabha Pillai	...Bhajanapura Karyakar.
Harrihara Iyen	...Sripadom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Vatakko Kottarum Karyakar
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the Young Prince's Palace.
Syed Abdul Khader ...	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire, M. C. S. ...Resident.
Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

T. Swyny ... ...In charge.
W. Govindaswamy Mudaliar ... Ag. Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Commanding.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde White, F. R. C. S. I. and M. K. Q. P. I., Residency Surgeon.
Mahdavan Nayar ... ...2nd Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

T. Swyny ... ...Manager.
A. LaRive ... ...Senior Clerk.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

22nd Native Infantry.

Col. H. St. M. Wynch... ... ...Commandant (*on furlough*)
Major G. C. Fenwick ... ...Offg.
Rev. C. H. Malden, M. A. ... ...Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. RAMA ROW, F. M. U.,
Dewan of Travancore.

————	...Private Secy. to the Dewan.
P. Thanoo Pillai, M. A. ...	...Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

JUDICIAL, &c. DEPARTMENTS.

F. Watts	...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Manager.

JAMABUNDY DEPARTMENT.

Tharavinm Pillay	...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P S. Moothookaroopa Pillay	...Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay ...	...Assistant Melalutu Pillay.
Subramonia Pillay	...Sumprethy.
Eswara Pillay	Do.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

C. Colunda Veloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	...Asst. Engineer, Tanks and Irrigation in charge.

PERAVAGAY DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Krishna Row	...Sheristadar.

SIRKAR VAKIL DEPARTMENT.

I. H. Prince	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ...	...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ...	...Deputy Do.

STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Krishna Row	...Peravagay Sheristadar in charge.

TREASURY.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal ...	...Treasurer.

DAVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row	...Sheristadar.

UNJEL OR SIRKAR POST AND TRANSIT.

S. Theraviem Pillay ...	...Superintendent.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

C. Colunda Veloo Mudaliar B. C. E.	...In charge.

MINT.

T. V. Sooba Row	...Superintendent.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

Officers in Charge.	Divisions.	
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	...Cottayam or Northern	Division.
Deputy Do. P. Mathaven Pillay ...	Do.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar C. Patcheappa Naicker...	Quilon.	Do.
Asst. to Do. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A.	Do.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B. A.	Padmanabapuram	Do.
Do. Do. V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ..	Trevandrum	Do.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Shungara Soobyer, Dewan Peishcar.
Sooria Narayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar.

Central Office Establishment.

Sivaramakrishna Iyen ...	...Sheristadar.
V. Vencataswera Iyen ...	...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks	... 2.
Madhusoodana Iyen	...Head Sumprethy.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Assistant Do.
Cochookunju Pannikar ...	...Head Rayasom.
Correspondence Clerks ...	... 4.
Accountants	... 8.
Record-keepers	... 2.

Field Establishment.

V. Renga Iyengar	...Supervisor.
Kesava Pillay	... Do.
K. Krishna Pillay	... Do.
Krishna Pillay	.. Do.
Savari Perumaul Pillay ...	... Do.
A. Ramaswamy Iyen ...	... Do.
Stanoosooba Iyen	... Do.
Adinatha Row	... Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	...Deputy Supervisor.
Seshadri Iyengar	... Do.
T. K. Raman Pillay ...	... Do.
Narayana Pillay	... Do.
Punjab Kesa Iyen	... Do.
Thirumala Iyengar	... Do.
Cheval Narayana Iyen ...	... Do.
B. Narayana Iyen	... Do.
C. Narayana Pillay	... Do.
B. Easwera Iyen	... Do.
S. Vencattarama Iyen ...	... Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen	... Do.

Renga Chariar	... ...	...Deputy Supervisor.
Sivaramakrishna Iyen	... ...	Do.
Seshappa Iyen	... ...	Do.
Rengaswamy Iyengar	... ...	Do.
Krishna Pannikar	... ...	Do.
Padmanabha Pillay	... ...	Do.
Parameswaren Pillay	... ...	Do.
Kesava Row...	... ...	Do.
Kuppa Swamy Iyen	... ...	Do.
Veerabahu Pillay	... ...	Do.
Thanu Iyen ...	... ...	Do.
Classifiers	... ...	230.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	... ...	...Assistant.
Jacob James	... ...	Do.
A. P. Smith	... ...	Do.
G. N. Krishna Row	... ...	Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	... ...	...Manager.
S. Aiyaswami Pillay	... ...	...Head Clerk.
O. Duraswamy Naidu..	...	...Head Draughtsman.
M. Appaswami Pillay	...	...Head Computor.
N. R. Ramaswami Iyengar.	...	...Storekeeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U., Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-law.	Puisne Judges.
T. R. Narayana Pillai	Puisne Judges.
T. Kunhi Raman Nayar	Puisne Judges.
A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. (Acting.)	Puisne Judges.

Subba Dikshader	... ...	...Pundit.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear	...	...Registrar.
Hariharasubbayan	... ...	...Sheristadar.
I. H. Prince	... ...	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Venkattarama Ayyankar
G. Krishna Ayyar
Nampi Ayyankar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
Krishnachari
R. Ramanatha Row
Ramasubba Sastri
Renga Ayyankar Sastri
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
T. R. Achutan Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatarama Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
M. Krishna Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
G. Lakshmana Row
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A.
K. Atchuthan Pillai
Gopala Ayyankar
V. Srinivasachariar
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
C. E. LaNauze Barrister-at-Law.
S. Ramasvami Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
A. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
K. J. Kurian, B. A. & B. L.
C. M. Vurgese, B. A.
K. Sankara Pillai.
S. Kalianarama Ayyar.
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLA COURTS.

Trevandrum.

A. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...	...1st Judge.
M. Chockalingom Pillai, B. A. ...	...2nd Judge (on other duty.)
T. F. Lloyd	... Do. (Acting.
A Arathen Pillay	...Sheristadar.
S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Reghunatha Row
S. Kumara Pillai
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
Raman Pillai
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai
L. Gopala Ayyan
J. Rengachariar
G. Raman Menon
Verabahu Pillai
T. Arathan Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiru Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. Sankara Narayana Ayyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subu Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sidarama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
V. Krishna Ayyan
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Paramisvaran
Ayyam Pillai
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Madhavan Pillai
S. Venkedachallam Ayyan
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Harihara Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Gopala Ayyan.

NAGERCOIL.

C. G. Gresseux ... ...Judge.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
R. Nilacanta Iyen, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan	Sabapati Pillai	R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan	Samu Ayyan	Tanusubbu Ayyan
T. Nilakantha Pillai	S. Subramani Ayyan	Kesava Pillai
Devaraja Ayyan	N. Sesha Ayyan	Anandanarayana Sastrial
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan	Tanu Ayyan	Alvar Ayyankar
R. Krishna Ayyan	K. Subramania Ayyan	Andi Sastrial
Tanu Ayyan	Buthalingam Ayyan	Sankara Subbayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan	Sattanatha Ayyan	Padmanabha Ayyan
S. Narayana Pillai	Pugalumperumal Pillai	V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Arunachalam Ayyan	Srinivasa Ayyankar	Chithambara Sastrial.
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan	M. Subramania Ayyan	
	N. Sankaralingam Pillai	
Senapadi Ayyan	Regupati Ayyan	
Venkatakrishna Ayyan	K. Kumara Pillai	

QUILON.

S. Padmanabha Iyer M. A. ... ...1st Judge (Acting.)
T. F. Lloyd ... ...2nd Judge (doing duty at Trevandrum.)
M. C. Shungara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Shungara Pillai, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil (on other duty)
K. J Kurian, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Acting Do.

Licenced Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan	Andi Pillai	Paramisvara Ayyan
Krishnan Pantala	G. Kasava Pillai	Narayana Pillai
Nilakantha Pillai	Govinda Kaimal	K. Raman Pillai
Minakshisubbayan	Ittiradicha Kuruppu	Kanaku Narayanan
T. Krishna Sastri	Aramootha Chaiiar	Paramisvaran Pillai
S. Govindan Pantala	Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri	P. Narayana Ayyan
Ganapathi Ayyan	N. Sahsranama Ayyan	Paravur Kesava Pillai
Sesha Ayyan	Ramanatha Ayyan	Ramanarayana Ayyan
Nagoji Row	A. Subramania Sastri	N. Venketarama Ayyan
Gopala Sastrial	Venkedasura Ayyan	A. Abraham
Subbayyan	Venketarama Ayyankar	Ramabathra Ayyan.
Kesava Pillai of Trevandrum	Anandarama Ayyan	

ALLEPPEY.

W. T. A. Cosby Barrister-at-law ...1st Judge (on deputation in Cochin.)
A. Strinivasa Iyengar, (2nd Judge) Do. Acting.
P. Jaganatha Rao ... ...2nd Judge Acting.
K. M. Shungara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

A. SankaranarayanaAyyan	C. Nilakantha Pillai	C. Nilakantha Pillai
N. Gopala Pillai	V. Venketarama Ayyan	K. Kochukrishna Pillai
K. Nanu Pillai	R. Krishna Sastrial	S. Srinivasachariar
S. Janardanapilapalli	V. R. Ramasvami Ayyan	Krishna Poduval
K.Sankaranarayana Ayyan	Sasha Ayyankar Kuppa Ayyankar	R. Krishna Ayyan
S. Ramasvami Ayyan		N. Narayana Potti
Viraraghava Ayyan	K. Krishna Ayyan [kam	Nilakanthan Chakkier
K. Velu Pillai	Nelakantha Pillai of Via-	R. Arunachalam Ayyan.
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan	Velu Pillai of Viakam	R. Sundram Ayyan
K. Ponnu Ayyan	Coshy	G. Padmanabha Pillai
Palpu Ayyan	S. Kochukunju Pillai	Krishna Menon
Krishna Varier	Sankara Subbu Ayyan	R. Kesava Pillai
S. Svaminatha Sastri	M. R. Nilakanta Pillai	Kuppayyan
S. Sundra Ayyan	N. Krishna Pillai	S. Nanu Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan	S. Kalappa Menon	K. Parumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar	E. Narayana Menon	C. Subrmania Pillai
K. Narayana Menon	A. R. Subramania Ayyan	K. Velu Kuruppu
R. Padmanabha Ayyan	A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan	Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.

PARAVUR.

S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A.... ...Judge. Doing duty at Quilon.
M Chockalingom Pillai B. A. ... Do. (Acting.)
J. Vurgese ... ... Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillay ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen	Sami Ayyan	Kesava Pillai
Krishna Menon	Krishna Ayyan	Genapati Ayyan
Velu Pillai	Krishnan Namburi	Marthanda Pillai
Govinda Kuruppu	Sankaran Nambiar	Sundra Sastrial
Pichu Ayyan	Kumara Pillai	Enjha Ayyan
Govinda Pillai	Achuta Menon	T. R. Govinda Pillai.
Annattura Sastri	Narayana Menon	R. Venkettarama Iyen.
Rama Ayyan	Nilakantha Pillai	S. Venkettarama Iyen.

MUNSIFF COURTS.

FIRST CLASS.

K. Krishna Pillai ... ...Kottarakara. (employed on other duty.)
Sivasubramania Pillai ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
M. Hoogewerf ... ...Nagercoil.
Harihara Ayyan ... ...Paravoor.
M. Vurkey ... ...Aripad.
C. S. Ramalingom Iyer B. A. & B. L...Trevandrum (Old.)

SECOND CLASS.

Subramania Sastri ... ...Vaikam.
J. D'Lemos ... ...Quilon.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Chirayinkil.
Ramachandra Row, B. A. & B. L. ...Trevandrum (New.)
M. Subramania Pillai B. A.... ...Cottayam.
Narayanan Tampi ... ...Muvattupulai.
Ananda Row, B. A. ... ...Neyattunkara.
Joseph Eapen B. A. & B. L. ... ...Alleppey.

THIRD CLASS.

Ramasubba Ayyan B. A. ... ...Krishnapuram.
Krishna Pillai B. A.... ... .. Thiruvella.
K. Kunjooni Menone, B. A. & B L....Cherthalla.
K. C. Joseph B. A. ... ...Kottarakara.
P. Soobrahmania Iyer B. A. & B. L....Shencottah (Acting.)

Court of Appeal from the Decision of Special Magistrates.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

For the trial of offences comitted by European British Subjects.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen	...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby	...Peermade.

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Northern Division.
P. Mathaven Pillay	.. Do.
C. Patcheappa Naiker... ...	...Quilon Division.
Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A.... ...	...Trevandrum Division.
R. Regunatha Row, B. A. ...	...Padmanabapuram Division.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey Town.
K. Pulpanaba Pillay	... Do.
C. J. Maltby	...Cardamom Hills.
D. C. C. Grant	... Do.
Mathavan Pillay	...Areecooty.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A.... ...	...Eraniel.
M. Ratnaswami Iyer, B. A. ...	...Salt Pans.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A.	...Trevandrum Town.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Southern Division.

C. Colunthavelloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	...Irrigation Dept. Nanjenad.
V. K. Narayana Oonythan ...	... Do.
Hurri Row	...Thovalay.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A. ...	...Agusteeswaram.
Padmanabha Pillay	...Culculam.
Anandaraman Pillay	...Vilavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Varatha Iyen	...Trevandrum Taluq.
Nanu Sastrikal	...Neduvengaud.

Quilon Division.

Subramonya Pillay	...Quilon.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	...Karunagapally.
Subba Iyen	...Cunnathoor.
Pulpanaba Naidoo	...Shencottah.
Lekshmana Iyen	...Chenganoor.
Letchumana Iyen	...Ambalapolay.
Rama Row	...Kartigapully.
Govinda Pillay	...Puthanapuram.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay ... ...Cottayam.
——— ... ...Chunganacherry.
Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A. ... ...Shertallay.
Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...Yettumanoor.
Andy Iyen ... ...Vycome.
Sathiavageeswara Iyen, B. A. ... ...Paravoor.
M. Kunjukrishna Panikar, B. A. & B. L., ...Alengaud.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 3RD CLASS.

Southern Division.

M. G. Mathen, B. A.... ... ...Kottar.
Cochoo Ayyappen Pillay ... ...Eraniel.
S. Narayana Row ... ...Aramboly.
P. Sathianasen, B. A. ... ...Colachel (Master Attendant)
R. Venkideswara Iyen, B. A. ...Vilavencode (Acting.)

Trevandrum Division.

Valoo Pillay... ... ...Neyattinkaray.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Sherayingil.
R. Venkataswara Iyen, B. A. ...Parachallay (on other duty.)

Quilon Division.

Gopalakrishna Iyen... ... ...Mavalikaray (on probation.)
Chembaca Ramen Pillay ... ...Cottaracurray.
Pulpanabha Pillai ... ...Thiroovellah (Acting)
Narayana Pillai ... ...Paravoor.
Iyem Pillai ... ...Puthanamthitta (on other duty.)
Shungara Pillai ... ...Colathoorpolay.
Pulpanabha Pillai ... ...Kayencolum.
R. LaBouchardiere ... ...Quilon Port.
Natchadalingom Pillay ... ...Shencottah.

Cottayam Division.

Renganatha Iyen, B. A. (Acting.) ...Moovattupulay.
Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...Thodupulay.
Soobramony Iyen, B. A. ... ...Coonathunad.
George Beale ... ...Peermade.
Ramasubba Iyen ... ...Poonjat.
Kumaraswamy Pillai ... ...Paroor.
Harihara Iyen, B. A. ... ...Shertallay.
Koomara Pillay ... ...Areecooty.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

V. I. Kashava Pillay M. A....Tahsidar Thovallay (doing duty at Agusteeswarom.
Hurri Row... ... ...Tahsildar Augusteeswarom (doing duty at Thovallay.)
C. M. Mathaven Pillay, B. A...Tahsildar Eraniel.
Pulpanaba Pillai .. ... Do. Culculom.
Ananda Raman Pillai ... Do. Vilavencode (doing duty at Sheraingil.)
R. Venkideswara Iyen, B. A. Do. Do. (Acting.)

Trevandrum Division.

Varada Iyen ... ... 1st Tahsildar (Trevandrum.)
Narayana Iyen ... 2nd. Do. Do.
Narayana Pillay ... Do. Sheringil (on other duty.)
Anandaraman Pillay... Do. Do. (Acting.)
Nanoo Sastrial ... Do. Nedoovengaud.
Valoo Pillay ... ... Do. Neyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Soobramania Pillay ... ...Tahsildar Quilon.
Chembaca Ramen Pillay ... Do. Kottarakarai.
Govinda Pillay ... ... Do. Puthanapuram.
Pulpanaba Noidoo ... ... Do. Shencottah.
Pulpanaba Pillai ... ... Do. Thiruvellah (Acting)
Sooba Iyen ... ... Do. Cunnathoor.
Paramaswaren Pillai ... ... Do. Karunagapally.
Rama Row ... ... Do. Kartigapully.
Lekshmana Iyen ... ... Do. Ambalapolay.
Gopalakrishna Iyen ... ... Do. Mavalikaray (on probation.)
Letchmana Iyen ... ... Do. Chenganoor.

Cottayam Division.

Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A....Tahsildar, Shertalay.
Andi Iyen ... ... Do. Vycome.
Ramaswami Iyen ... ... Do. Yettumanoor (on other duty.)
K. Aiyapen Pillay, B. A. ... Do. Do. (Acting.)
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A. ... Do. Paravoor.
Ramen Pillay ... . Do. Meenachel.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A.... ... Do. Moovatupulay (Acting.)
Ramaswami Iyen ... ... Do. Thodupulay.
Soobramania Iyen, B. A. ... Do. Coonathunad.
Kunjookrishna Panikar, B. A. & B. L. Do. Allengaud.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ... Do. Chunganacherry and Kottayam.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

R. B. Ferguson ... ...Asst. Supt. of Police Quilon Division.
M. Theruvikramen Thumby ... Do. Do. Cottayam Do.
T. Ponnambalam Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Division.

S. Paramaswaren Pillay	Inspr. of	Police	Audit Inspector.
W. Gallyot	do.	do.	Circuit Inspector.
S. R. Swyny	do.	do.	Reserve Inspector.
Krishnen Thumby	Sub-	do.	Reserve.
———	———		School Inspector.
Pudmanabha Row	Sub-	do.	Treasury Escort Inspr.
C. Matcher	do.	do.	Palace Guard. Do.
S. Wintle	Inspr.	do.	Jail Inspector.
R. Pulpanabha Pillay	do.	do.	Thovalay.
Chandah Meah Vullymeah	do.	do.	Aramboly frontier.
P. Runganatha Pillay	do.	do.	Agusteeswarem.
Beram Khan	do.	do.	Kottar Town.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay	do.	do.	Eraniel.
I. Syed Ali	Sub-	do.	Culculum.
S. V. Harryhara Iyen	do.	do.	Velavencode.
R. Ramen Pillay	Inspr.	do.	Neyattenkaray.
R. Krishna Row	do.	do.	Trevandrum Fort Div.
A. Samuel	do.	do.	do. Puthenchanday do.
T. P. S. Ganapathy Pillay	Sub-	do.	do. Cantonment do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay	Inspr.	do.	Trevandrum Taluq.
Mahomed Husseen	do.	do.	Neduvangaud.
P. R. Krishna Iyer	do.	do.	Sheraingeel.
A. J. D'Veigas	do.	do.	Quilon Taluq.
Abdulah Sahib Moonavery	do.	do.	Do. Town.
Perumal Pillay	Sub-	do.	Kottarakaray.
Mullen Pillay	do.	do.	Puthanapurem.
Syed Abdul Khader	Inspr.	do.	Shencottah.
Anandanarayana Iyer	Sub-	do.	Cunnathur.
P. Eresha Menone	Inspr.	do.	Karunagapully.
T. R. Parameswaren Pillay	do.	do.	Karthicapully.
K. Veloo Pillay	Sub-	do.	Mavalikara.
Shivaramen Pillay	do.	do.	Chenganur.
Mathen Koshi	do.	do.	Tiruvellah.
N. M. D'Veigas	Inspr.	do.	Alleppey Town.
K. Narayana Row	do.	do.	Ambalapulay.
H. Hoogwerf	do.	do.	Cottayam.
S. Shungara Iyen	do.	do.	Chunganacherry.
W. H. D'Lemos	Sub-	do.	Peermade.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay	do.	do.	Meenachel.
Moothiah Pillay	Inspr.	do.	Yettumanur.
K. Ramen Pillay	Sub-	do.	Muvattupulay.
S. Soobramoneya Pillay	Inspr.	do.	Thodupulay.
Narayana Oonythan	Sub-	do.	Kunnathunad.
N. Paramoo Pillay	Inspr.	do.	Shertalay.
G. Venketasoobramoney Iyen	do.	do.	Vykum.
J. A. Stevenage	do.	do.	Alungad.
E. Gallyot	do.	do	Paravur.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah... ...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.
Peerkhan .. ..Senior Jailor.
Abdulasha .. .. Do.
C. R. Miranda .. ..Head Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

INSPECTORS.

Vytheanatha Iyen... ...Inspector of Trevandrum range.
Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon range.
Vittalapy... ... ...Inspector or Shertallay range.

DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars
Trevandrum.	Thovalay...	4	Madaven Pillai
	Agusteeswaram ...	1	Krishnaswamy Aiyengar
	Eraneel ...	1	Soondraswara Aiyen
	Do. Additional	2	Narayana Pillai
	Calculam	2	Sivathanooven Thumby
	Velavencode	3	Valoo Pillai
	Neyattincarray ...	1	Pulpanabha Pillai
	Do. Additional	2	Soobramani Aiyen
	Nedoovengaud ...	3	Valoo Pillai (Acting)
	Trevandrum	1	Sasha Aiyen
	Do. Additional	2	Shungara Aiyen
	Sheraingeil	2	Coomara Pillai
Quilon.	Quilon ...	2	Ramen Pillai
	Cottaracurray ...	4	Narayana Aiyen
	Puthanapurom ...	4	Shungara Pillai
	Shencottah	3	Hurrihara Aiyen
	Cunnathoor	4	Shungaranarayana Aiyen
	Karunagapully ...	1	Runganatha Row
	Kartigapully ...	2	Krishna Aiyen
	Mavalicurray	2	Govinda Pillai
	Chenganoor	4	Neelacunda Aiyen
	Thiruvellah ...	3	Coomara Pillai
	Ambalapulay ...	1	Narasinghum Pillai
	Chunganacherry	3	Shungara Pillai
Shertallay.	Shertallay	2	Cochoonikurthavoo
	Vycome ...	3	Krishna Aiyen
	Yettoomanoor ...	4	Shungoony Menon
	Cottayam	4	Warkki
	Meenachel	4	Anantakrishna Aiyen
	Thodupulay	4	Narayana Pillai
	Moovattoopulay ...	4	Krisbna Pillai
	Cunnathnaud	4	Ejnanarayana Aiyen
	Allungaud	4	Shungara Pillai (Acting)
	Paravoor...	4	Anantha Krishna Aiyen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon J. M. Houston, M. D.,

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
September 1884...	E. Poonen, M. B., B. A. ...	September 1884.	Quilon.
	SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
August 1859...	*S. B. Sawyer* ...	*September* 1876...	*Assistant Surgeon.*
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1860...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Central Jail.
May 1861...	F. Rozario ...	September 1886...	Nair Brigade.
June 1864...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	December 1886...	Palace.
	APOTHECARIES.		
July 1849...	T. Swamynatha Pillay ...	December 1869...	Mavalicaray.
May 1858...	S. Krishna Pillay ...	May 1878...	Charity Hospital.
June 1864...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	June 1884...	Pulpanabapoorum.
August 1864...	J. S. Cross ...	August 1884...	General Hospital.
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1885...	Palace.
August 1882...	John Gomez ...	August 1885...	Medical Store keeper.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1885...	Lunatic Asylum.
October 1887...	S. Vencuttarama Naidu, L. M. S.	October 1887...	Quilon, (Temporary).
November 1887...	P. M. George, L. M. S. ...	November 1887...	General Hospital, (Temporary).
	1ST CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.		
June 1860...	E. Pulpoo Pillay ...	August 1875...	Neyatuncaray.
May 1861...	X. Moothooswamy Pillay...	Do. ...	Nair Brigade.
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1885..	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. ...	Alleppey
Do. ...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	July 1886...	General Hospital.
	2ND CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.		
November 1873...	M. Hamid Hussain Sahib...	June 1880...	Peermade.
Do. ...	N. Sooboo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Central Jail.
July 1877...	A. Moothooswamy Pillay...	July 1883...	Moovattupolay.
October 1879...	J. Matthan ...	October 1885...	Shertallay.
Do. ...	K. Ramen ...	Do. ...	Parachallay.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1886...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Alwaye.
October 1879...	S. E. D'Lemos ...	April 1886...	Cottaracaray.
January 1880...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	Do. ...	Shencottah.
	3RD CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.		
July 1872...	S. Thoppaya Pillay ...	July 1876...	Charity Hospital.
Do. ...	V. Narayana Pillay ...	July 1877...	Thodupolay.
November 1884...	N. J. Daniel ...	November 1885...	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
Do. ...	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Charity Hospital.
Do. ...	M. Muthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
December 1885...	Thomas Lee ...	December 1885...	Quilon.
November 1884...	R. Neelacunda Pillay ...	November 1885...	Alleppey.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A. Oommen.
C. J. Mamman.
Y. Kunjandy.
P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery.
P. Mathaven Pillay.
H. J. D'Lemos.
M. C. Mathew.
P. Cochukrishna Pillay.
A. Aiyemperumal Pillay.

DURBAR PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

T. A. Shunmoogum Pillay ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyen ... ...Asst. Do. Do.

GENERAL MEDICAL STORES.

S. Letchmana Pillay ... ...Writer.

GENERAL AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer ... ...Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. G. V. Spo ner .. (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

S Krishna Pillay... ... ...Apothecary.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

N. Govinda Pillay... ... ...Apothecary

VACCINATION.

M. J. Carvalho ...(*Sub Asst. Surgeon*) Superintendent.
——— ... ...Writer.
R. Gopala Pillay ... ... Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 35 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes. The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

TRAVANCORE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Ex-Officio Principal ... ...The Durbar Physician.
Lecturers ... ... { Surgeon H. Thomson, M. B. / John Gomez, Madras Medl. College.

Anatomy ... ...Practice of Medicine.
Physiology ... ...Midwifery.
Materia Medica ... ...Forensic Medicine.
Surgery ... ...Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine & Surgery ... ...Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years, two or three subjects are taught in a year.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, QUILON.

Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen, M. D., Superintendent.

Mrs. M. Quinless ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron, (*On probation*).

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Lt Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ...	25th July 1879.	10th December 1883.	M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Commanding.
Lt. G. C. Atkinson ...	8th July 1887.	28th October 1877.	M. S. C. ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers...	Commandant 2nd Battalion & Artillery.
Staff.				
Lt. G. C. Atkinson ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson	...			Quarter Master.
Surgeon H. Thomson ...	19th August 1887.	29th September 1883.	I. M. D. ...	In Medical charge.
Palppu Pillay ...	20th September 1856.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Velayudhan Pillay ...	13th December 1852.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
J. Matcher	1st October 1878.	... ...	... ...	Band Director.

Uniform... { Body Guard—Royal Blue, Facing White, Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
Infantry Scarlet. { 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do. }

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue. 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drummer and Fifer Havildar, 11 Drummers and 11 Fifers. Total 710

Establishment of the Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30.

Establishment of the Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar. 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier Major, 2 Trumpeters. 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Farrier, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 25 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, 1 Veterinarian, 1 English Writer, 1 Writer, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Dirzee, 1 Bullock Driver, Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade.—1 Serjt. Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjt., 1 Band Director, 22 Musicians, 2 Apothecaries, 1 Interpreter, 4 English Writers. 21 Malayalam Writers, 1 Paymaster, 2 Accountants, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckallies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 7 Toties, 1 Masalchee.

Total Establishment—1,693 of all grades—6 guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt.	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry).	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	16th November 17th June	1870. 1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	6th June 7th July	1875. 1875	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. Lt. Cavalry	Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen	25th February 25th July	1878. 1879.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. Inst. C. E., ...Chief Engineer.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

S. Horsley, M. Inst. C. E....1st Executive Engineer.
D. W. T. Valentine ...2nd do. do. (on furlough.)
C. B. B. Sherman, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., 3rd do. (Acting for 2nd Executive Engineer.)
K. K. Kuruvella, B. C. E. ... ...Assistant Engineer.
J. Whitbread ... ...Supervisor.
J. Jackson ... ... do. (doing duty also as Head Draughtsman.)
W. G. Mersh ... ... do.
J. Sinclair ... ...Assistant Supervisor.
T. I. Chinnaswamy Naidoo ... do. do.
——— ... ... do. do.
T. A. Wood ... ...Overseer.
G. Rungauatha Pillay ... ... do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer ... ... do.
S. Aroomooda Iyengar ... ... do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ... ...1st Class Assistant Overseer.
K. C. Ninan. ... ... do. do.
W. H. McLean ... ... do. do.
S. Rungaswamy Iyengar ... ... do. do.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Eapen ... ... do. do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ... .. 2nd do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Carvalho ... ... do. do.
V. L. Soobramonya Iyen ... ... do. do.
P. J. Ittyerah ... ... do. do.
K. V. Kuryan ... ... do. do.
V. Annathuray Iyen ... ...Sub-Overseer.
P. I. David ... ... do.
R. Ramanuja Naidoo ... ... do. (on duty elsewhere.)
W. Vanspall ... ... do. (Acting for Ramanuja Naidoo.)
N. Rajankum Iyen... ... .. do.
C. J. Joseph ... ... do.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay ... ... do.
G. Pudmanaba Iyen ... ... do.
K. Sivashungara Pillay ... ... do.

SUPERNUMERARY ESTABLISHMENT.

S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ... Overseer.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS.

——— ... ... Draughtsman.
V. Subaraya Pillay ... ... Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay ... do.

Permanent Office Establishment.

Chief Engineer's Office Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell	...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay ...	...Head Correspondence Clerk.
A. Vieyra...	...Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonia Pillay	...Cashier.
T. M. Nallacunnoo Pillay	...Accountant.
P. Peramanayagom Pillay	... Do.
————	...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler	...Assistant Draughtsman.
D. Govind Sing	...Storekeeper.
T. M. Muthuswamy Pillay	...Clerk
H. Rigby	...Workshop Superintendent.

Executive Engineer's Office.

Southern Division Irrign. Channels Branch, Head Quarters Nagercoil.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ...	...Head Clerk.
T. M. Ramalingom Pillay	...Cash Writer.
S. Courtallum Achary ...	...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch, Nagercoil

V. S. Gomez	.. Head Clerk.
S. Shungaracoomara Pillay	...Clerk.

Quilon Division Head Quarters, Quilon.

J. D'Cruz	...Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto	...Clerk.

Northern Division Head Quarters, Cottayam.

A. S. Gomez	...Head Clerk.

Trevandrum Division Head Quarters, Trevandrum.

J. Anthony	...Head Clerk,

TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E. Assistant Engineer, In charge of Tanks and Irrigation.

V. K. Narayana Oonythan, A. C. E. Supervisor,

S. Padmanabha Pillay	...Acting Head Accountant.
V. Samuel	...Sub-Overseer.
Meenachi Naidoo ...	... Do.
M. Padmanabha Pillay	...Correspondence Clerk.
S. Neelacunda Iyen	...Magistrate's Gumastah.
Ramaswami Pillai...	...Aminadar in charge of Tank bunds.
S. Soobramania Pillay	...Vijarippu Nanjenaud Poothenar.
Sooba Naik... ...	... Do. Anandanar.
K. Kumara Pillay ...	... Do. Padmanabapuram Puthanar.
Ramaswamy Pillai...	... Do. Palayar.
S. Kumaraswamy Naik	... Do. Alathurayar.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar B. A. .. Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

SUPERVISING AGENCY.

C. Kohlhoff ...1st Class Insp. in charge of the Northern range.
Vencoba Rao ..2nd do. do. Central do.
Subba Rao ...3rd do. do. Southern do.

ULLAMS.

T. Rajaram Rao ... ...Superintendent, Thamarakolam.
Sooryia Narayana Aiyer ...Assistant do. do.
M. Vullinayagom Pillai ...Superintendent, Rajakkamangalom.
Neelacunda Pillai ...Assistant do. do.
Sivathanu Pillai ...Deputy do. Colachel.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyen.. do. do. Variyur.
Charles Cleur ... ...Preventive Inspector, Thamarakolam, and Variyur.
Raghupathi Rao ... do. do. Rajakkamangalom. and Colachel.

KUDUCHENTHRAMS.

N. Streenivasa Rao ... ...Superintendent, Alleppey,
Thoraswami Mudaliar ... ... do. Quilon.
Thanuven Thumby ... ... do. Trevandrum.
S. Narayana Pillai ... ... do. Munambum.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde ... ...Commercial Agent.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ... ...Assistant.
C. Madavan Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

J. Rohde .. ..Alleppey.
R. LaBouchardiere ... ...Quilon.
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Atchuda Varier ...	do.	
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Ramen Pillay ...	...	do.	Vycome	do.
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Shungarasubba Iyen	...	do.	Cottayam	do.
Chuckrapani Varier	...	do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Kashava Kymul	..	do.	Kunathnaud	do.
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Eraniel ...	...10	Thiruvellah ...	... 5
Culcoolum ...	... 6	Ambalapolay ...	... 5

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Velavencode ...	...11	Cottayam	... 4
Neyattenkaray ...	... 9	Chunganacherry ...	... 5
Trevandrum ...	... 4	Meenachol ...	... 4
Nedoomungaud ...	... 8	Vycome	... 6
Sherainkeil ...	...11	Shertallay ...	... 6
Quilon ...	... 9	Yetmanoor ...	... 5
Kottarakaray ...	... 7	Thodupolay ...	... 2
Kunnathur ...	... 3	Kunnathunaud ...	... 5
Pathanapuram ...	... 4	Allengaud ...	.. 3
Shencottah ...	... 6	Paravoor	... 4
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Kartigapully ...	... 7		

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Revd. J. Emyln	38
Revd. S. Mateer	30
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Revd. Fr. Gregory	1
Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. Ferdinand	1
The Malayali Subha	14
Revd. F. Painter	1
Schools under Native Management	243
Unaided schools under inspection	144

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LIST OF STOCK.

At present living in the gardens.

Class Mammalia.

Order Quadrumana.

No.	English Names.	Latin Names.
2	Malabar Langur	Semnopithecos Johnii.
10	Madras Monkeys	Macacus radiatus.

Class Mammalia.

Order Carnivora.

1	Lioness	Felis leo.
3	Tigers	Felis tigris.
2	Leopards	Felis leopardus.
2	Lynxes	Felis Caracal.
2	Ichneumons	Herpestes griseus.
3	Jackals	Canis aureus.
1	Hymalayan bear...	Ursus Tibetanus.
2	Otters	Lutra nair.
1	Bear	Ursus labiatus.
1	Musang	Paradoxurus Musanga.

Class Mammalia.

Order Rodentta.

2	Hill squirrels	Sciurus Malabaricus.
5	White-tailed porcupines ...	Hystrix leucura.
4	Guinea-pigs...	Cavia cobaya.
1	Hare	Lepus nigricollis.
13	Rabbits (domestic)	.. ..

Class Mammalia.

Order Ungulata.

1	Malay tapir	Tapirus Malayanus
1	Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros Indicus.
3	Wild pigs	Sus Indicus.
7	Sheep...	... ...
3	Nylgaos	Portax pictus.
4	Sambur	Rusa Aristotelis.
5	Spotted-Deer	Axis maculatus.
1	Mouse-Deer...	Meminna Indica.
1	Five legged Cow	Bos Indicus.
1	Buffalo	Bos butalus.

Class Mammalia.

Order Marsupialia.

1	Bennett's Kangaroo	Halmaturus Bennettii.
3	Black Wallabies	Halmaturus ualabatus.

Class Reptilia.

Order Chelonia.

2	Tortoises	.. ..
4	Fresh-water Turtles	Trionyx.

Class Reptilia.

Order Ophidia.

2	Rock Pythons	Python molurus.

Class Reptilia.

Order Lacertilia.

2	Blue-tongued Lizards	Cyclodus gigas.

CLASS REPTILIA.

Order Crocodilia.

2	Crocodiles	Crocodilus palustris.

CLASS AVES.

Order Raptores.

1	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax.
2	Shikras	Micronisus badius.
1	Brahmini Kite	Haliastur Indus.
1	Forest Eagle Owl	Huhua Nepalensis.
3	Brown Fish-Owls	Ketupa Ceylonensis.
1	Common Kite	... ...

CLASS AVES.

Order Insessors.

4	White-breasted kingfishers ..	Halcyon fuscus.
1	Great Hornbill	Homraius bicornis.
1	Jungle grey hornbill	Tockus gingalensis.
1	Magpie robin	Copsychus saularis.
1	Mynah	Acridotherus fuscus.
1	Beaver bird	Ploceus baya.
1	Black-headed Munia	Munia Malacca.
14	Wax-bills	Estrelda Amandava.

CLASS AVES.

Order Scansores.

4	Rose ringed parrakeets	Palæornis torquatus.
3	Rose-headed parrakeets	Palæornis rosa.
1	Lorkeet	Loriculus vernalis.
1	Parrot	... ...
1	Coucal	Centropus rufipennis.
2	Large rose-ringed parrakeets ..	Palæornis Alexandri.
2	Common Parrakeets	... ...

CLASS AVES.

Order Rasores.

1	Gold pheasant	.. ..
2	Monaul pheasants	... ...
5	Spotted Doves	Turtur Suratensis.
1	Carrier Pigeon	... ...
3	Cabul Pigeons	... ...
1	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia.
2	Peacocks	Pavo cristatus.
7	Khaly Pheasants	Euplocomus Hoasfieldii.
3	Grey Partridges	Ortygornis pondicerianus.
9	Common Pigeons	... ..
3	Crown Pigeons	.. ..

CLASS AVES.

Order Grallatores.

2	Blue Herons	Ardea cinerea.
1	Pond Heron	Ardeola leucoptera.
2	Hair crested Storks	Ceptoptilos Javanica.

CLASS AVES.

Order Natatores.

2	White Swans	Cygnus olor.
2	Whistling Teal	Dendrocygna Javanica.
1	Black swan	Cygnus olor.

CLASS AVES.

Order Cursores.

2	Emus	Dromaius Nova Hollandiæ.

PUBLIC GARDEN RULES.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. & 8½ P. M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be pemitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths, and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, LT. COL.
Honorary Secretary.

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A. Nanoo Menon ...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja		

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January
1819. [1820.
Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st
May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829
relieved 14th June 1834. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th
August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st
November 1839. [July 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved
11th January 1860 [1862.
F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on Privilege leave 1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved
27th May 1867. [1869.
H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.
J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd
June 1871. [1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved
14th October 1874.
G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved
11th October 1875. [March 1877.
A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th
H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved
20th February 1878. [28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved
A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C.
31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave)
W. Logan Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.
R. W. Barlow Esq., (acting) appointed 25th February 1884.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.
General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. Acting 7th July.
1887, relieved 7th October 1887.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

Dewans of Travancore.

Oomany Thumby ...	...1808.	V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Deven Pulpanauben ...	...1814.	Vencutrow	...1843.
Shangoo Annavy ...	...1815.	Sreeneevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Ramen Menoven ...	...1816.	V. Kristno Row ...	...1847.
Vencutrow	...1817.	Sir T. Madava Row ...	...1858.
Vencata Row	...1822.	A. Sashiah Sastri ...	...1872.
Soobrow	...1830.	N. Nanoo Pillay ...	...1877.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	...1837.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	...1880.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	...1838.	T. Rama Row, F. M. U.	...1887.
Soobrow	...1839.		

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan	1884	...	51	6338	72	2447	1102
		Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Satthianathun	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	———————	...	...	13	1426	22	605	113
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker (in England)	1877	...	45	7365	50	2610	716
		Dr. E. Sargood Fry, M. B. C. M.	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanabranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn	1868	...	65	13224	57	2327	450
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1838	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S. ...	1859	...	34	3684	48	1112	360
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	13	1550	18	365	105
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1384	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	795	...	...	...
Dennispuram Do.	1866	——————— (Vacant)	...	...	2	262	...	...	...
Weravilei Do.	1867	——————— Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. J. Seilyam	...	1878	6	1315	...	...	...
Agasteeswaram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	821	...	...	...
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	3	518	...	...	...
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	3	508	...	...	...
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev P. Jacob	...	1879	5	1026	...	...	...
Kadamalakunoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	868	...	...	...
Amaravila Do.	1880	Rev. G. Satthianathun	...	1880	3	1314	...	...	...
Nellikakuli Do.	1885	Rev. William G. Rasalam	...	1885	6	1665	...	...	...
					264	44053	267	9466	2846

Nagercoil Seminary:—The Rev. J. Duthie and 6 Native Teachers. Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 23,48,694

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend J. M. Speechly, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Cottayam.*
Venerable K. Koshi, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.*
Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. C. A. Neve. Principal	1879	...	...	335	...	Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
„ Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	Ven. J. Caley, *in charge*	1871	...	...	24	...		
„ Boarding School ...	Mrs. Baker Senior	1818	...	...	112	54		
„ „ and Day Schools...	Miss Baker ...	1866	...	...	...	237		
„ Hindu Girls Schools ...	Mrs. Neve ...	...	...	4	...	180		
Koomarauellur Hindu Girls' School ...	Mrs. Caley ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Alwaye Itinerancy ...	Ven. J. Caley	1867	81	5	104	28		
Trichur Mission ...	„ J. Caley *in charge*	...	690	3	76	24		
Kunnankulam Mission ...	„ „ „							
Trichur „ ...	Rev. P. P. Joseph	...	...	...	...	...		
Alleppey „ ...	„ W. J. Richards...	1871	680	13	389	91		
Tiruvella „ ...	„ W. J. Richards *in charge*	1867	2405	17	385	77		
Do. „ ...	„ C. Itti ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mundakayam „ ...	„ A. F. Painter ...	1877	1230	7	102	38		
Melkavu „ ...	„ W. C. Kuruvila...	...	1167	7	56	22		
Kunnankulam „ ...	„ P. Wirghese ...	...	289	3	54	29		
Kandanada „ ...	„ S. David ...	...	...	...	...	...		
COTTAYAM COUNCIL, viz:—								
„ Cottayam Pastorate ...	Ven. K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman*							
„ Pallam „ ...	Rev. J. Chandy							
„ Cochin „ ...	„ K. Kuruwella *Secretary* ...							
„ Trichur „ ...		...	7100	33	1055	237		
„ Olesha „ ...	Rev. C. Thomas							
„ Chunganacheri „ ...	„ A. J. Jacob							
„ Arpukara „ ...	„ M. C. Chakko ...							
MAVELIKARA COUNCIL, viz:—								
„ Thalawadi Pastorate ...	„ K. Koratha, *Secretary*							
„ Mavelikara „ ...	„ A. Omamen							
„ Kodawalanyi „ ...	„ T. K. Joseph							
„ Putuppali & Katanam „ ...	„ E. V. John	...	6334	40	1149	245		
„ Elantur „ ...	„ T. Thoma							
„ Mallappalli „ ...	„ P. M. Curian							
„ Kannit „ ...	„ A. J. Jacob							
Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian. Retired without pension.—Rev. K. Jaco.	Rev. J. H. Bishop, *on leave.* Rev. F. Bower, *on leave.*	...	19976	...	...	...		

CATHOLIC.

Archdiocese of Verapoly.—Established in December 1659.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino of St. Teresa O. D. C., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools. Eng.	No. of Schools. Mal.	No. of Boys in Schools	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents. Stations.	Inmates of each convent. Males.	Inmates of each convent. Females.	
Coonemaw ...	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population 2,80 600	6	600	About... ...6,346	About... ...2,929	236	Magnamey ...	33		Printing establishments 3
Trichoor ...	Rev. Fr. Polycarp D. C. M. A. Vicar ...								Coonemaw ...	33		Dispensary ... 1
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr, Celestine	1870							Mananam ...	19		Parochial Churches 196
Cochin ..	Rev. Fr. Camilus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Varacollam ...	9		Chapels 39
Ernacollom ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Polingono ...	4		Latin Friests ... 40
Coonemaw ...	Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. A...	1871							Ambaracado..	9		Syrian do. ... 347
Chathiath ...	Rev.Fr. Rombaut of St. Elias D.C.M.A. Supr.	1878							Vallnley ...	...	19	Seminaries ... 4
Magnamey ...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus of S. H. of Jes s D. C. M. A.	1878							Cochin ...	...	6	Catechumenates 5
Verapoly ...	Rev. Fr. Elias of St. Joseph D.C.M.A. Vicar.	1878							Arnatocaray..	14	...	
Arthingel ...	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure of St. Francis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1878							Alleppey ...	...	3	
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Bonifacius of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary	1883										
Puthempully ..	Rev. Fr. Bernard of Jesus D. C. M. A. ...	18 3										
Verapolay. ...	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus Mary D. C. M. A. ...	1883										

DIOCESE OF QUILON.—Erected on the 1st September 1886.

Most Rev. Fr. Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst. O. D. C., Archbishop of Marianopoly arrived in India 1852.
Rt. Rev. Fr. Ferdinand Ossi A. S. M. O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of in Boys Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates. Female.	Convents. Inmates. Male.
Quilon Tuieth	3	Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A.	1862									
		Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851									
		Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A.	1872									
		Rev. Fr. Dionisius, D. C. M. A.	1883									
		Rev. Fr. A. Chiavassa, M. A.	1872									
		Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez, (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. Lazar Fernandez, (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception (Latin) ...	...									
Quilon Tangacherry ...		Rev. Fr. John, D. C. M. A.	1883							Tangacherry.	4	3
		Rev. Br. Peter, D. C. M. A.	1883									
		Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson, (Latin)	...									
Quilon Thopoo		Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichell (Syrian) ...	...									
Trevandrum	4	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858									
		Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez (Latin)	...									
Cayancoolam	1	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez, (Latin)... ...	...									
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A.	1883									
		Rev. Fr. David Fernandez (Latin)	...									
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. J. E. Fernandez, (Latin)	...	About—82,000.	6	70	About—2,790.	About—690.	17	Quilon.	10	
Colitottam...	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichell (Syrian) ...	...									
Erevipooram	3	Rev. Fr. Saveriar (Latin)	...									
Mampully	5	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario, (Latin)	...									
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.... ...	1867									
Poodoocruchy	3	Rev. Fr. J. L. Fernandez (Latin)	...									
Puttentop	4	Rev. Fr. Mathay Syrambichel, (Syrian) ...	...									
Neyattincurray	7	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez, (Latin)... ...	...									
Vengotte	18	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Mulagoomood	20	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. A.	1859									
		Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure, M. A.	1862							Trevandrum.	6	
Carangadoo	13	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872									
Kottar	14	Rev. Fr. Joseph Andrew, D. C. M. A. ...	1858									
		Rev. Fr. Joseph Pires, (Latin)	...									
Vallaviley	4	Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus, D. C. M. A.	1867									
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Dominic, (Latin)	...									
Colachell	6	Rev. Fr. Martin, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Poollatopoo	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Poottantorey	3	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando (Latin)	...									
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Charles, D. C. M. A.	1883									

VICARIATE GENERAL OF COCHIN.

The Very Revd. C. J. M. Abreu, Vircar General—Residence—Quilon.

Mission Stations.	Churches & Chapels.	Missionaries.	Commencement of service.	Christians.	Seminary and College.	Schools.	Boys and Girls.
I. In Travancore.							
Alleppey	1	Revd. C. S. D. Miranda	1883	582	1		
Arevolam	3	„ J. Bannes	1877	1522	...		
Caringolam	7	„ F. X. Terrath	1867	2816	...		
Cattur	3	„ G. B. M. Torres	1879	4056	...		
Chellanaur	1	„ J. Amparo Freire	1881	...	...		
Eruvine	1	„ Ciriaco Silva	1858	294	...		
Nindagare	5	„ J. S. F. Costa	1878	2300	...		
Pettah (Trevandrum)	4	„ N. B. Cruz	1865	1767	...		
Pancare	3	„ V. B. Neves	...	1045	...		
Punthorre	2	„ A. C. Sequeira	1881	1253	...		
Quilon	4	„ J. Alleluia B. V. Souza ...	1879	2338	...		
Tumpoly	1	„ J. R. Furtado	1879	1362	...		
Tutur	5	„ Salvador Silva	1880	2615	...		
Vadashery...	4	„ D. M. Bouth	1868	1335	...		
Vaddy	7	„ D. A. J. Souza	1880	1788	...		
Valliatorre	3	„ P. Antonio Souza	1884	1396	...		
Vattalunguel	1	„ Pedro Rosario	1880	1645	...		
Velly	4	„ P. A. Souza (in charge) ...	...	1145	...		
II. In Cochin.						51	2520
Amarabady	2	„ J. P. L. Fonseca	1874	1709	...		
III. In Coromandel Coast.							
Aur...	19	„ S. N. Dores Costa	1883	3400	...		
Cocurnim	23	„ D. E. D. de Cruz	1879	5601	...		
Dindigal	34	„ M. J. P. Viegas	1881	6225	...		
Gurdalle	7	„ B. P. E. Furtado	1879	2291	...		
Madura	10	„ P. A. Assiz Alvares	1883	3140	...		
Maliadipathy	17	„ J. C. Srampis	1879	2568	...		
Manapar	2	„ J. S. J. M. Carvalho	1878	1442	...		
Mutupettah	6	„ L. X. Peres	1882	1275	...		
Oriur	28	„ Casimiro Souza	1879	5140	...		
Punicail	8	„ M. C. Coelho	1855	1648	...		
Trichinopoly	48	„ B. R. Pinto	1882	5348	...		
Tuticorin	9	„ A. G. Castelino	1874	2175	...		
		„ Alexandrino de Noronha (Asst.).	1886	...	1		
Vaypar	6	„ M. Norberto Joseph	1880	1884	...		
Venkadacollam	15	„ Sebastiao Souza	1882	3000	...		

There exist in the Vicariate General:—Confraternities 60; Congregation of 3rd order of S. Francis d' Assis 1 at (Tumpoly); Association of piety called the Association of Sacred Family 1 (Cattur); Conference of St. Vincent de Paul 1 and another society of Temperance at (Tuticorin) Confraternity of Misericordia 1 (Amarabady); Charitable associations at Valliatore Punthorre, Manapar, Vaddy and Quilon; Associations of charity and piety 1 (Tutur); Lodging for Catechumens 1 (Alleppey); Inns for pilgrims 2 Oriur & Malyadipathy. In the college Ornellas at Tuticorin are taught arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, music and English and Tamil languages. There are 8 professors and 4 school mistresses.

SYRO-ROMAN CATHOLIC PORTUGUESE.

Vicariate General at Cranganore in Malabar.

The Very Revd. J. J. Abreu, Vicar General and Superior of the Vicariate. Residence—Alwaye.

Mission Stations.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary & College.	Schools.	Boys & Girls.
1 Southern Division.					
Canangare	Revd. Vattacolath Ausebo	520	...	1	43
Comorogam	,, Cunachery Jacob	205	...	...	...
Cadaturity	,, Acamparambil Mathay	1790	1	3	90
	,, Pallicunil Ausebo (Assistant)				
Elanhy	,, Kilacail Matho Uny	1890	...	3	83
	,, Manapaly Abrahao (Assistant Teacher)				
Corvolenghat	,, Potaneto Paulos	255	...	1	23
Changanacherry	,, Cadavil Ausepo	220	...	...	...
Orbuncan	,, Johanen Cathanar	204	...	...	...
2 Northern Division.					
Arnatcare and Trichur	,, Terrutil Job Cathanar	1322	...	1	54
Arimbur	do.	240	...	...	...
Cheur	,, Arequel Thoma	815	...	1	29
Murcanat	,, Maplachery Simon	340	...	...	...
Patticat	,, Caddavil Ausebo	320	...	...	...
Erinhalacodé	,, Bramakulato Paulos	1085	...	3	85
Putanchire	,, Chalicery Thoma	434	...	...	...
Canhany	,, Jose AthanasioCuttur	445	...	...	...
Paraty	,, Hungatil Guiorguios	1135	...	1	36
Chitatgari	,, Vayapolly Johanen	445	...	1	23
Enamakel and Murcadyat	,, Abrahão Cathanor	590	...	1	20
Cherleum	,, Mollacolam Agostinos	249	...	...	...
Artat	,, do.	350	...	...	...
Mattam	,, Pronju Cathanar	1415	...	1	38
Condonor	,, Devassy Cathanar	400	...	...	...
Cottapedy	,, Kalucarin Kuriacos	1210	...	1	35
Palhur	,, Hedaculatur Paulos	3510	...	1	50
Vailatur	,, Calapuraquel Ausebo	300	...	...	...
Cottegat	,, Guiarguis Cathanar	1402	...	1	25
Veellur	,, Kalucaren Kuriacos	2515	...	1	30
Alvaye	,, Attatore Ausebo	,,	1	...	30
...	Total	23,356	2	21	694

BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Rates of passage from Colachel.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage.	
			Cabin.	Deck.
Alleppey	98	Rates on Application to Agent.	15	3
Cochin	132		30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222		38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362		60	12
Carwar	494		68	14
Goa	542		75	15
Vingorla	570		79	16
Rutnagherry ...	646		83	17
Bombay	769		90	18
Tuticorin	106		19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry ...	839			
Madras	918		83	17
Yaperpollium ...	1112		113	23
Masulipatam ...	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam ...	1366		128	26
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam ...	1429		135	27
Gopalpore	1495			
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561	... ...	137	29
False Point... ...	1621	... ...	143	29
Calcutta	1837	... ...	150	30
London 1st Class ..	...	... ...	534	...
Do. 2nd do. ...	...	... ..	317	...

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon the steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

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D. G. CAMERON,
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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalim published every Tuesday.

Trevandrum—"The Malayali," in Malayalim published bi-monthly.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalim published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalim published monthly. Issued from C. M. S. Press.

Mannanam—"Nazranee Deepika."

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done.	Remarks.
Puttum	Trevandrum	Puttum..	Keralodayem ...	Achoocootty	Vidyavilasini and other useful books	
Cantonment.	Do.	Vunjiyoor......	Karalavilasem.	P. Krishna Pillay......	Keralachundrika & some useful Ta. & Mal. books.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus. of St. Francis D.C.M.A.	Devotional & historical works, Gazette viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop	It is to be observed that the Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam... .	Yetumanoor	Mananam......	St. Joseph's...	Revd. Fr. Cyriacus Elisha Superior of the Convent	Devotional books and Circular letters	This is under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Cottayam.....	Cottayam...........	Cottayam......	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c........	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. S. Baker Supt. C. M. Press Cottayam.
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarom.	Kottar	London Mission Press	Revd. J. Duthie.........	Books in Tamil, Mal. & English. Printing and Binding of all kinds.	
Dewsagaya street Nagercoil........	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press.	P. C. Joseph Proprietor	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil, English and Malyalum.	Application for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P. C. Joseph Nagercoil.
Alleppey	Ambalapulay	Alleppey	St. Joseph's do.	S. P. D'Rozario		

GOVERNMENT OF FORT St. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Robert Bourke,
Baron Connemera G. C. I. E. Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Took his seat on the 8th December 1886.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Lt. General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief and Second in Council took his seat 9th December 1886.

The Honorable C. G. Master 3rd in Council took his seat 8th January 1884.

The Honorable P. P. Hutchins Fourth in Council, took his seat 8th December 1886.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF
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The Honorable J. H. Spring Branson, Ag. Advocate General.
" Col. John Ord Hasted, Secy. to Government P. W. D.

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" Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagrum K. C. I. E.
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" Stewart Robertson Turnbull.
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SECRETARIAT.

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The Honorable Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Kt. Q. C. Chief Justice.
" J. Kernan, M. A. & Q. C. ... ...Judge.
" T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B. L., C. I. E. Do.
" F. H. Wilkinson ... ... Do.
" G. A. Parker, C. S. ... ... Do.

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J. Kelsall, Esq. ... ...Vizagapatam.

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T. Weir, Esq.	...Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
H. Bradley, Esq. ...	...Acting. Do.

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R. Sewell, Esq.	... Do. Acting.
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A. F. Macarthie, Esq. ...	...Tinnevelly, Acting.
W. S. Austin, Esq.... ...	...Trichinopoly (*on furlough.*)
W. A. Willock, Esq. ...	... Do. Acting.
H. G. Turner, Esq. ...	...Vizagapatam.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS
RAMA WURMAH,
KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,
MAHA RAJAH OF COCHIN.
Born 11th May 1835.
Ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness
VEERACARALA WURMAH,
Elliah Rajah of Cochin.
Born 30th August 1846.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA WURMAH
First Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th January 1852.

His Highness VEERACARALA WURMAH,
Second Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 9th September 1854.

Third Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th November 1881.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd May 1814.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt.
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th August 1875.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Coonjee AmahTambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
*Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. GOVINDA MANONE,
Dewan of Cochin.

A. Sankariah, B. A.... ... ...Dewan Peishcar.
Madaven Ellayada... ... ...Deputy Peishcar.
Francis Rice ..., ...Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar ... .Dalwaye.
A. Shungoony Mannadi Nair ...Huzur Sheristadar.
V. Cannan Nair ... ...Police Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevenage ... ...Head Clerk.
Krishna Menone ... ...Wallia Sumprethy.
Uluthra Warrier. ... ...Head Rayasom.
Chukrapani Marar... ... ...Commercial Accountant.
N. Ambatta Shupoo Cooty Menon.Treasurer.
(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)
P. Sankaranarayana Chetty, M. A. ...English Tutor to the Princes.

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K. Narayana Menon B. A. ... ...Trichoor.
P. Gopala Menon B. A. ... . Tallapilly (on leave.)
P. Shungoony Menon B. A... ...Kanayanore(Ag. at Tallapilly)
G. Anantha Narayana Iyer. ...Ag. at Kanayanore.
K. Atchutha Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
A. Kittoony Menon ... ...Cochin.
C. Gopala Menon ... ...Chittoor.
V. K. Rama Menon B. A. ... ...Kodangalore.
V. L. Narasimha Iyer, Police Ameen...Nemaray.

POLICE.

G. H. Gunther ... ...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal ... ...Asst. Superintendent.

POLICE INSPECTORS.

P. Atchuta Menon ... ...Cranganore.
N. Kunju Kudta Panikar ... ...Kanayanore
Kunjunni Pillai ... ...Cochin.
K. Shangoonni Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
R. J. D'Lemos ... ...Trichoor.
R. K. Venkataswara Iyen ... ...Talapilly.
Bhema Row ... ...Chittoor.

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D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ...Second Master.
Soobramania Iyen B. A. ... .. Asst. do.
K. Koshi B. A.... ... ... do. do.
and eighteen Assistant Masters.
A. J. Joseph ... ...Deputy Inspector of Schools.

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George Tharain ... ... do. Cunnencollum.
K. Srinivasa Row ... ... do. Chittoor.
S. Sivarama Pillay ... ... do. Irinjalacodah.
N. Neelacunda Putter ... ... do. Muttancherry.

Some private schools are under inspection and are helped by Grants-in-aid. There is a Hebrew School at Jews' Town, Cochin, and a Sanscrit School at Trichoor.

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George Abraham ... ...Deputy do.

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P. Kittoonny Menon ... ...Cochin.
T. Cochoonny Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...(Ag.) Trichoor.
G. Vencutta Row ... ...Tallapilly.
Chundera Shekara Aiyer ... ...Chittoor.

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W. T. A. Cosby Barrister-at-Law ...Acting Second Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L. ...Third Judge.
C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ... ...Registrar.

ZILLAH COURT OF ANJEKAIMAL (AT ERNACOLLUM.)

T. C. Poonen, B. A. Barrister-at-Law...Judge.

ZILLAH COURT OF TRICHOOR (AT TRICHOOR.)

Tiroovengadachariar, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.

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R. Venkata Row ... ...Ernacollum.
B. Fenn ... ...Irrinjalacodah.
S. Vencataswara Aiyer ... ...Chittoor.
T. Rama Pisharody... ... ...Trichoor.

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S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge (on leave.)
W. T. A. Cosby Barrister-at-Law ...Acting do.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE FOR THE TRIAL OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. W. Hudson.

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J. C. Kohlhoff ... ...Conservator do.
J. S. Sealy...Assistant Conservator & Supt. of Cardamom Hills.
John Carlos.. ... ...Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett ... ... do. of Teak plantations.

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——— ———... ... ...(vacant.)
Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

Medical Subordinates.

D. Gunther... ... ...Sub-Asst. Surgeon in charge.
R. P. Gunther ... ...Assistant Apothecary.

VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.
General Superintendent.
The Establishment consists of one Dy. Inspector & 5 Vaccinators.

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H. W. Hudson, Engineer.
H. E. Augustus... ... .Head Accountant.
H. A. D'Mello ... ...Supervisor.
C. W. Lafrenais ... ... do.
Albert M. Gunther ... ... do.

SIRKAR PRINTING PRESS.

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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March*, 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees; and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Menum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)— REGULATION I. —Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavum, 1035 (*13th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I. —Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II. —Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of Practice passed by the Sadr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Edavum, 1039, (*7th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I. —Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Curcadagum, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II. —To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands. with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19th Auvany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II —To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—
To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I. of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Oarcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II. of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049. (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I. of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050. (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I. of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Panguny 1051, (*3rd April* 1876,)—REGULATION I. of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I. of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II. of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 (*1st July*, 1877)—REGULATION III. of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I. of 1012, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053. (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I. of 1053—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053. (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II. of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I. of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054.—RULES for registering Transfers of Property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II. of 1054.—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054 (*15th August* 1879.)—REGULATION III. of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I. of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I. of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Makaram 1056, (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, *17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV. of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram 1057, (*18th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II. of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III. of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, (*5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I. of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036. (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—Regulation II. of 1058.—a Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056. (a Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13th Carkadagom 1058, *27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III. of 1058.—To provide for the Registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.]

Enacted on the 24th Tye 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

Enacted on the 18th Magaram 1060, (*29th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I. of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c., in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Magaram 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II. of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation (III. of 1058.)

Enacted on the 30th Madum 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III. of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a superannuation fund for the Police.

Enacted on the 6th Vrichicum 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I. of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenum 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II. of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 (for constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court.)

Enacted on the 22nd Meenum 1061, (*3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III. of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition, &c.

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunum 1061, (*15th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV. of 1061.—To authorise the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingum 1062, (*4th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I. of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court fees Regulation.

Enacted on the 25th Mithunum 1062, (*8th July* 1887.)—REGULATION I. of 1062.—Limitation Regulation.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 26th May 1883 corresponding with the 14th Edavom 1058.

WHEREAS We consider it desirable to introduce a Revenue Survey and assessment in Travancore as the basis of a sound administration of the land revenue, and whereas We have commanded Our Dewan to carry out this important measure with due regard to the interests of all concerned, We are pleased to notify as follows :—

All proprietors and occupants of land should produce before Our officers appointed for conducting the settlement operations all documents, accounts and muniments of title which may be in their possession to show their right to the properties owned or occupied by them, to admit of their titles and the tenures on which they hold the properties being properly investigated and recorded.

All proprietors and occupants should likewise clear and mark at their own expense, and accurately point out when called upon to do so, the boundaries of their holdings and be present in the field with the settlement officers to afford them every help and information necessary to facilitate their work.

The stones required to mark the boundaries of all private properties shall be supplied and fixed by the proprietors or occupants of those properties—failing which the required boundary stones will be supplied from Government depôts and fixed by the Settlement Department, all expenses incident thereto being recovered as arrears of revenue from the defaulting proprietors or occupants.

All Our revenue officers and servants from the Dewan Peishcars down to the Proverticars will afford Our Survey and Settlement officers every assistance and facility needed by them in the performance of their duties.

For the successful carrying out of so important a work as an accurate survey and re-assessment of the lands in Our territories on which the well-being and prosperity of Our subjects will depend, We enjoin the most cordial co-operation and harmony of action between Our Survey and Settlement officers and Our revenue servants of all grades and the willing assistance and loyal obedience of all proprietors and occupants of land whose interests it is sought to promote by the proposed measure.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 1st October 1883 corresponding with the 16th Kanni 1059.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that in consequence of the very depressed state of the coffee industry, the coffee planters in Travancore desire that the export duty be raised to five per cent in substitution of the land tax of 12 annas an acre, and whereas We desire to afford every resonable help to those who have embarked in this industry, We are hereby pleased to notify that Coffee Estates held on the terms of the Memorandum of 8th March 1862 or under the Rules of 24th April 1865, shall, until further notice, be exempted from the payment of the land tax of 12 annas an acre from and after the 1st July 1883 and that in substitution thereof, the present export duty of two and a half percent be raised to five per cent on all coffee exported from the kingdom on and after the 1st October 1883—subject to all the rules applicable to the levying of the present export duty in respect of conversion from weight to measure and other particulars.

Note

Present Tariff Valuation

	Rs.	As	
Pealed Coffee	20	,,	per cwt.
Parchment Coffee	16	1	do.
Cherry Coffee	10	12	do.

We reserve to Ourselves the right of re-imposing the land tax of twelve annas an acre if the prospects of coffee improve and of reducing the export duty again to two and a half percent. Also, in the terms of the title deed under which coffee lands are held "if the export duty is eventually given up, the assessment on coffee lands will be raised in due proportion."

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 13th August 1884 corresponding with the 30th Karkadakam 1059.

Whereas it is expedient to remove the import duty of 10 per cent (on a Tariff valuation of Rupees 13-2-0 per lb.) now levied on Opium, We are pleased to command its relinquishment from $\frac{\text{1st Auvani 1060}}{\text{15th August 1884}}$.

Opium will nevertheless continue to be imported only by the Government Contractor and after payment of full duty to the British Indian Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 24th February 1886 corresponding with the 14th Kumbham 1061.

A new Survey and Settlement undertaken as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

WHEREAS the areas of wet lands recorded in the Ayacut of 978 M.E. are not the result of actual measurements, but an estimate deduced in a rough way from the assumed quantity of seed required to sow each field; and whereas the subsequent Ayacut of 1012 M. E. is likewise defective, in that the correct areas of gardens were not ascertained and recorded though the gardens themselves were in a manner measured; and whereas, further, the aforesaid Ayacuts are partial and incomplete as embracing cultivated land only, excluding wastes of all descriptions, it has been resolved by Us to carry out a complete Survey and Re-assessment of the entire State embracing an accurate measurement, demarcation, mapping and valuation of properties of every description and a registration of titles, as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

The acre adopted as standard of measurement.

2. The new survey and settlement accounts will record the areas in terms of acres and cents, the equivalent in Parahs and Edangalies being also shown in the case of rice lands.

Assessment of garden lands —The cocoanut.

3. In the settlement of 1012 M. E. all productive cocoanut trees in the taluqs north of Sheraingil were divided into four classes, and each class was charged with a distinctive rate of assessment thus—

			ch.	c.	
1st class trees	were taxed	at	4	,,	each
2nd	do.	at	3	,,	do.
3rd	do.	at	2	8	do.
4th	do.	at	2	,,	do.
		&	1	8	

In the same way, jack trees were rated at 4 chuckrums per bearing tree and the areca at ½ ch. On the other hand, in the taluqs south of Quilon, not only the cocoanut, jack and areca, but also the palmyra, punnai, tamarind, mango and ilupai were assessed to the revenue; and the assessment, instead of being a single rate for each class or kind of tree, was based on no uniform principle, and consisted of numerous and varying rates for each kind of tree in each taluq. In fact, the state of things found existing in this part of the country at the time of the settlement appears to have been left untouched.

The distribution of cocoanut trees into four classes in North Travancore appears to have been made with reference to their productive capacity as indicated by the number of bunches of nuts and the number of madals or fronds seen on each productive tree. Now, this in practice must prove a most difficult process and could not be expected to yield correct results. It is impossible for any human agency to look up at each tree in a garden, form a correct valuation of its productive power and place it in one or other of any prescribed number of

classes, with any pretensions to accuracy. The scope, too, for fraud and oppression which such a procedure must necessarily afford to subordinate officials whose operations it must be impossible for superior officers, in such circumstances, to check and control, must be very great.

In the settlement prior to 1012, the cocoanut tree was assessed at one single rate only. This course had the undoubted advantage of being simple and of shutting the door on the abuses inseparable from all classifications, but then a uniform rate must be very low if it is to be paid with ease, and such a low rate would be not only unequal in its incidence but involve an unnecessary sacrifice of the public revenue.

Thus neither an elaborate classification such as was enjoined and attempted at the settlement of 1012, nor the imposition of a uniform rate of assessment such as was introduced at the settlement which immediately preceded that of 1012, being expedient, we have resolved in the interests of Our agricultural population, to sanction a middle course, which, while avoiding the evils incident to either course should combine the advantages of both... i. e. We have decided that the gardens throughout the State shall be divided into blocks with reference to their situation, soil and productiveness, and each garden charged with a distinctive rate carefully determined with reference, among other circumstances, to the existing average assessment—such rate not to exceed four chuckrums or fall short of one chuckrum for each productive tree in the garden, and the 4 chuckrum rate to be applicable only in the case of any exceptionally superior tract.

All right of Sirkar to enhanced assessment waived in the interests of the Agricultural population.

4. In adopting the course above indicated, We have had prominently in view the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of Our subjects. The marked rise in the price of cocoanuts, as indeed in the prices of all agricultural produce during the last thirty years, and the fact that the existing garden assessment in the adjoining State of Cochin varies from 2½ to 6 chuckrums per tree, and that in those parts of the Madras Presidency also in which a tree tax is levied, the tax on the cocoanut tree is higher than in Travancore, would have quite justified Our garden assessment being enhanced at the ensuing settlement in the interests of the Public Revenue, the Right of the State to such an enhancement being undoubted. But we have advisedly waived such right and adhered to the existing rates fixed 50 years ago, and have even reduced them in some cases, preferring the well-being and the contentment of Our land-holders to an increase of the public income when such increase is not absolutely called for.

Tax on jack and other trees to be one uniform rate.

5. It has already been stated that the jack and areca are taxed at a uniform rate in North Travancore, whilst in the Southern taluqs they and other kinds of trees subject to taxation are taxed at varying rates on no intelligible principle. As it is desirable both in the interests of the tax payer and for the simplification of the revenue accounts, that each kind of tree should be assessed at one uniform rate, We have sanctioned the following scale:—

			Ch.	C.
1	Jack ...	... ... @	4	„
2	Areca	... ... @	„	8
3	Palmyra	... ... @	„	8
4	Tamarind	... ... @	2	„
5	Punnai	... ... @	„	12
6	Mango	... ... @	„	12

1 and 2 will be taxed as at present throughout the State; 3 to 6 only in those parts in which they are at present taxed.

6. The ilupai is at present taxed in only four taluqs, and the revenue derived from it is so small that We have commanded the tax upon it to be abandoned at the ensuing settlement.

Tax on Ilupai abolished.

7. In some cases, the palmyra was taxed at the last settlement in the Trevandrum taluq, but as the trees so taxed are few and yield little or no return, they shall be exempted from assessment. This exemption will be extended to any other localities in which this kind of tree may be similarly circumstanced.

Palmyra exempted in certain places.

8. In the case of gardens only partially planted, We have commanded that the assessment should be determined by taxing the productive trees in the manner already indicated, and assessing the rest of the garden with the appropriate dry rate of assessment applicable to the land.

Partially planted gardens how to be dealt with.

9. It appears to have been the practice at the previous settlements to allow a remission called Nadavukur from the assessment on Pattom and other gardens. But this practice was far from uniform. It was given at various rates and was granted in the case of some gardens and withheld in those of others. The remission was deducted sometimes from the Pattom assessment fixed at the time of the settlement, sometimes from the difference between that assessment and the assessment determined at one or other of the previous settlements. In short there is nothing to show what properties are at this moment entitled to this deduction and what not, at what rate or rates the deduction should be made and on what principle—the accounts are so confused and unreliable. To continue this remission in these circumstances will be to place an engine of oppression in the hands of the Pillamars and to continue to encumber and complicate the accounts with no counterbalancing advantage

Abolition of Nadavukur.

Nor is this all: the reasons which at one time rendered this remission necessary and just no longer exist. It was applicable chiefly to Sirkar Pattom lands. These lands were originally the absolute property of Government, and the tenants were mere tenants-at-will. But by the Royal Proclamation of the 21st Edavom 1040, Government generously waived all right to these lands and declared them to be the private, heritable, saleable property of the holders. When this was done, the right to the Nadavukur remission emphatically ceased. On that occasion, it is true that the Government reserved to themselves the right of charging a fee of 2 per cent on every transfer of the class of properties thus enfranchised. But even this fee which for twenty years had continued to yield between 40 and 50 thousand rupees a year to the Government Treasury was relinquished only two years ago, *entirely in the interests of the agricultural population*. Superadded to all this is the fact that the rates of garden assessment to be adopted at the ensuing settlement will be the same as those fixed 50 years ago, and this notwithstanding that the price of produce has in the interval more than doubled.

On these considerations, We have resolved to abolish the Nadavukur at the ensuing settlement as a means both of simplifying the accouts and relieving the ryots from the hardships to which the continuance of a remission governed by no definite or uniform principles is likely to subject them.

10. Athough the garden assessment is mostly in money, there are some few cases in which it was originally fixed in kind under the designation of Thengapattom, Kettuthengu, &c. and is now levied in the shape of cocoanuts, arecanuts, cocoanut oil, betel leaves or other produce. Whatever the origin of this assessment in kind, and however much it may have been preferred to money payments in former times, it is certain that it is now a source of abuse and exaction, and an anomaly which ought to be swept away. It has accordingly been resolved to abolish at the ensuing settlement all assessments in kind and to substitute a money payment.

Assessments in kind.

In making this change, the rate of 10 fanams for 100 cocoanuts adopted some years ago in the Velavencode and Eraniel taluqs for converting the demand in kind into money, and a fair average of the prices of late years for other articles will be adopted as the commutation rate.

The money assessment thus arrived at will necessarily be higher than the pattom fixed on ordinary gardens, but the land-holders will have the option of having the former reduced to the latter by paying down twenty times the difference between the two.

11. The Rajabhogum now levied on Devaswom, Brahmaswom and other favorably assessed gardens is not uniform but varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ths, the different rates being $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, & $\frac{2}{5}$ths. The more prevalent rates, however, are only two, namely, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$, the others being exceptional. As it is desirable that this tax should be levied at one single uniform rate throughout the State, We have commanded that the lowest of the existing rates—namely one-eighth, should be adopted at the ensuing settlement.

Rajabhogum on garden lands.

12. At present, waste lands are assessed with payattupauttom on no fixed principle. The practice varies in different taluqs and is not reducible to any intelligible rule. It is proposed at the ensuing settlement to have these lands examined, classified, valued and assessed at appropriate rates with reference to soil and situation. These rates will be moderate and will probably vary from 1 to 15 fs. an acre. Once this assessment is introduced, there will be no more interference with the holder. He will be at liberty to plant cocoanut or other trees, to grow tapioca or cotton or any other produce or apply the land to any other use he thinks fit, without the assessment being altered during the time the settlement lasts.

Waste lands how to be assessed.

13. In the case of wet lands the standard of measure at present in use is the parah, but this varies in different localities. It could not well be otherwise when it is considered that at the settlement of 978, there was no actual measurement of the lands, but only a rough estimate was formed of the areas in terms of the estimated quantity of seed required to sow each field. As it is necessary in now assessing the lands to reduce the parah to some uniform standard and determine its equivalent in terms of the acre, it has been resolved, after due enquiry, to take the parah as equivalent to 14 cents.

Measure of wet lands.

14. In assessing the lands according to the survey out-turn, a deduction of 10 per cent will be made to cover what are called unprofitable areas such as ridges, irrigation cuts &c.

Ten per cent deduction allowed to cover unprofitable areas.

15. As in the case of the land measure, so in that of the grain measure—also designated parah—there is at present no uniform standard, the parah varying in different localities. *As it is desirable* to have a fixed uniform measure throughout the State, We have sanctioned an Edungali of 80 cubic inches being adopted as the standard measure for the future, in supersession of the numerous varying measures now in use throughout the State.

A standard of grain measure fixed.

16. The rice lands of the country will be carefully examined and classified with reference to soil, situation, productiveness, proximity to market and other considerations, and assessed at so much per acre or parah of each class. In doing this, the settlement officers will avail themselves as far as possible of the local experience and knowledge of the land-holders concerned. The estimated gross produce per acre for the different classes of land being determined on the best possible data, a deduction of one parah per seed and an equal quantity for cultivation expenses will be made therefrom. From the remainder, ⅓ will be subtracted for the cultivator's share and the remaining ⅔rds will be divided in the proportion of six-tenths to Government and four-tenths to the land-holder.

Assessment of rice lands.

The assessment of two crop lands will be one and a half times the assessment determined as above laid down for one crop, and shall be divided equally between the Kanni and Kumbhom *crops*.

17. In fixing the assessment on the principles above laid down, it would be but fair to the State as representing the public to adopt a higher commutation rate than that now existing; for, the prices of agricultural produce have more than doubled and the value of property has risen in proportion in the last 30 years. But here again from a regard for the well-being of Our agricultural population and the interests of the country at large, We have decided on not enhancing the commutation rate and *pro tanto* raising the assessment. The existing rate of 6 chs per parah will still be the rate of conversion adopted at the ensuing Settlement throughout the State. Opportunity will be taken to correct some slight deviations from this which will be found to exist in Eraniel, Kalculam, Velavencode, Neyattinkaray and probably in other places.

Commutation price.

18. As the Kadama now levied on rice lands held as Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c. is, unlike the Rajabhogam on similar tenures in garden land, levied at so much per parah without reference to the quality or productiveness of the land, it has been thought desirable to assess the Kadama at one-eighth of the pattom or full assessment of the land as in the case of gardens.

Rajabhogum or Kadama on rice lands.

19. As the Government demand on wet lands is levied partly in kind and partly in money in varying proportions, it has been resolved to reduce this to some system as shown in the following statement. The present varying rates will give way to two rates, namely one-half and one-fourth which have been fixed with reference to the requirements of each taluq. This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravaga property.

Proportions in which Government demand is to be levied in money and grain.

No.	Taluqs and Proverties.	In paddy.	In money.
1	Thov lay taluq	one-half	one-half
2	Agasteeswarem taluq	one-half	one-half
3	Eraniel—Tiruvidancode Adhigarom ...	one-half	one-half
	Remaining Adhigaroms	one-fourth	three-fourths
4	Kulkulam taluq	one-half	one-half
5	Velavencode „	one-half	one-half
6	Neyattinkaray„	one-half	one-half
7	Neduvengad „	one-half	one-half
8	Shereingil „	one-fourth	three-fourths
9	Trevandrum „	one-half	one-half
10	Quilon—Eravipuram and Quilon Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
11	Cottarakaray taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
12	Pathanapuram „	one-fourth	three-fourths
13	Cunnathur—Poruvalay Proverty ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
14	Carunagapully taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
15	Cartigapully „	one-fourth	three-fourths
16	Mavelikary—Tannamungalam and Avelikaray Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
17	Chenganur—Vadakekaray and Chenganur Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
18	Tiruvella—Nedumpuram and Thiruvella Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties...	one-fourth	three-fourths
19	Ambalapulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
20	Shertalay ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
21	Vycome—Panavally and Vycome Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
22	Ettumanoor taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
23	Cottayam „	one-fourth	three-fourths
24	Chunganacherry „	one-fourth	three-fourths
25	Meenachel—Meenachel, Lalam, Parunanganom and Kondur Proverties ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
26	Thodupulay—Thodupulay Proverty ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ..	one fourth	three-fourths
27	Muvattupulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
28	Cunnatnaud „	one-fourth	three-fourths
29	Alengad—Cothakulangaray Proverty ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
30	Parur—Parakadava and Vadakekara Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties.. ..	one-fourth	three-fourths
31	Shencottah Taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths

Usual deductions from the Pattom.

20. From the Pattom fixed on the lands, whether wet or garden, on the principles enunciated, the deductions and additions incident to the tenure (excepting of course those which are abolished by the Proclamation) will be allowed and made as usual and the resulting amount only will constitute the net demand.

All excess above Pattom to be struck off.

21. Where such net demand is found in any case to exceed the Pattom, such excess will be struck off and the land transferred to the head of Sirkar Pattom.

22. At former settlements, the practice in the case of Pandaravagai Otti and other tenures of a cognate nature was to deduct from the Pattom assessment the interest due on the loan, add to the difference, Rajabhogum or Vitharai or Mupparai according as the land was garden or wet, and to take the resulting amount as the demand against the properties. It was further a condition of these tenures in many parts of the country that on the transfer of any property by sale, it should be subjected to a process called Ottivilakkam, by which the mortgage amount is reduced by one-fourth and the Government demand is enhanced by the amount of the interest on the sum reduced. This process being repeated at every succeeding transfer, the result is the ultimate extinction of the debt and the raising of the Government demand to the full Pattom.

Otti and other cognate tenures.

But as always happens in such cases, the re-adjustment of the public demand entailed by the process described is almost invariably evaded in practice by transfers never being reported i. e. by the ryots concerned not coming forward to seek the registration of the transfer as it involves an extinction of a portion of the debt on which they are entitled to interest and a corresponding addition to their payments to the Sirkar. In the few cases which occasionally do come before Government, the calculations involved are tedious and the preparation of the annual accounts embracing the changes is often delayed; and, after all, the Sirkar gains little by the existing arrangements. It is Our will and pleasure therefore to relieve the ryots from the hardships imposed by this Ottivilakkum to remove the obstacles which it interposes to the free and unrestricted transfer of property, and at the same time to simplify the accounts by entirely abolishing the Otti tenure. We have accordingly commanded that, in the case of all lands falling under the designation of Otti and cognate tenures by whatever name known,

1. No debt shall be recognized as due to the holder.
2. No interest shall be deducted from the Pattom on such debt.
3. No reduction of debt or a corresponding enhancement of the Sirkar demand shall be made when such properties are transferred by sale i. e. in other words that the Ottivilakkum rules shall no longer be recognized and enforced.

The properties held on the tenures in question shall be recognized as so many favorably assessed lands or Inams and confirmed to the holders as such on the following simple terms:—

I. All lands on which the present Government demand is found to be less than half the Pattom assessment according to the new Settlement, to have the demand fixed at one-half of that assessment.

II. All lands on which the Government demand at the time of settlement is found to be more than half of the new Pattom assessment to have such demand confirmed and continued as the future demand. Where such demand is in any case found to be equal to or exceed the Pattom, the land will cease to be a favorable tenure and classed as Pattom.

III. To the Government demand as above fixed on these lands, no Rajabhogum shall be added.

23. We have not yet finally resolved on the mode in which Erayali tenures should be dealt with, and command for the present that the Pattom assessment on them be fixed on the same principles and

Erayali lands.

in the same manner as in the case of Sirkar Pattom and indeed all other lands.

Settlement of Inams.

24. All favourably assessed lands (excepting Devaswom, Brahmaswom, Madambimar and Erayali properties) such as Adima, Anubhogum, Tiruvalam, Tiruvadayalam &c., partake of the same character and may, for purposes of simplification, be classed under the head of Inams. These are of two classes viz :—Inams granted for the support of individuals or families, or Personal Inams, and Inams granted for the performance of specified services, or Service Inams. The present recognized practice as regards these tenures is to abstain from all interference with Service grants so long as the service for which they were granted continues to be maintained. As to Personal grants, the right of the original grantee and his descendants to enjoy the Inam is fully admitted, but when it is alienated by sale or otherwise, the Sirkar steps in and subjects the property to the process of Ottivilakkam which is repeated at every subsequent alienation. All Inams are charged only with Rajabhogum which, generally speaking, is the only payment made to Government on these tenures :—

As we have commanded that all Ottivilakkum should be abolished in the case of Otti tenures on account of its objectionable features, it is desirable that this should be done in the case of Inams also, and that this important class of properties, which is extensive, should be placed on a satisfactory footing advantageous alike to the holders and Government. And this will be best attained by freeing them altogether from Sirkar interference of any kind, and leaving the holders at perfect liberty to deal with them as they like. We have accordingly commanded the following rules to be laid down for the settlement of Inams, and they will be given effect to by Our officers at the ensuing settlement.

1. All Inams granted for service of any description shall be left to be enjoyed without interference so long as the service continues to be fulfilled, subject to the payment of ⅛ of the Pattom as Rajabhogum and any Michavarom which may be payable. When from any cause the service has ceased or shall cease to be performed, the Inam shall be resumed and assessed with Pattom.

2. All personal Inams found at the time of the settlement to be in the enjoyment of the family of the original grantee, shall be exempt from all interference and continue to be so held on payment of ⅛th of the Pattom as Rajabhogum plus any Michavarum with which they are already charged.

3. All Personal Inams found at the settlement to be in the enjoyment of individuals or families other than the original grantee or his descendants shall be charged with the payment of one-half of the Pattom assessment to Government—any Michavarum with which it is already charged in favor of any private individuals or institutions being payable as usual.

4. No Inam to be subject to Ottivilakkum hereafter.

5. A title deed to be granted to each holder at the time of settlement, specifying the character of the Inam, whether Service or Personal, its extent and description, whether wet or garden, and particulars of the quit-rent with which it is chargeable under the above rules.

6. After the settlement of the Inams under the foregoing rules the holders shall be at liberty to mortgage, sell or transfer them in any manner at their will and discretion subject only to the payment of the quit-rent fixed.

7. There shall be no further interference on the part of Government with these free-holds, except such as might be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent payable.

Kudi-iruppu and Kudi-jenmum lands.

25. If what are called Kudi-iruppu or Kudi jenmam properties or grants made to Brahmins and others entirely rent-free or other Inams of a similar nature require on the ground of usage or any existing rule to be exceptionally treated, Our settlement officers shall be at liberty to do so in communication with Our Dewan.

Peravagai karam or extra cesses.

26. Of these extra cesses, many were abolished in former years, but many more still remain encumbering the accounts and serving as a source of annoyance to the payers and probably of gain to the lower revenue officials. Most of the cesses are petty, small in amount and falling only on a few individuals. On the other hand there are some which it would be a needless sacrifice of revenue to relinquish when it is considered how little some sections of the community contribute towards the expenses of the State. We refer to Rekshabhogum, Ubhayam Palisa, Chumattupanam, Kadapattom &c. As it is considered desirable to clear the accounts of all petty taxes as much as possible, We have commanded that,

1st. All cesses which are of a personal character should be abolished.

2ndly. Also all cesses which fall upon any particular professions.

3rdly. Likewise all cessess falling on ryots already paying the full Pattom assessment—the cesses falling, on the other hand, on lands paying less than the full Pattom being retained and incorporated with the Government demand.

4thly The item of Ubhayam Palisa will be dealt with under the terms of the Proclamation of 23rd Mithunam 1056.

5thly. Kada-pattom will be retained in all cases.

Acting on the foregoing principles, Our Settlement Officers will make a full investigation into the various cesses and lay the result before Our Dewan who will finally decide what should be retained and what abolished.

Kuttagapattom lands.

27. The lands under this head comprise

I. What is called the Palliport Form.

II. A tract called Pulienthuruthu in the Alengad Taluq.

III. A small tract of rice land and some gardens in the Shertalay taluq.

IV. And various small pieces of land scattered throughout the State belonging to the Sirkar and forming building sites and compounds of Palaces, Katcherries and other public buildings which are leased out from time to time.

The proprietary right to the properties in the case of tracts I and II vests in Government, and accordingly the resident tenants are held to be mere tenants-at-will without even the right of occupation. The rates of assessment paid are also higher than in the case of Pandarapattom lands. Although in these circumstances the Sirkar would be justified in selling these properties and recouping themselves for the money invested in their purchase, We, deeming it more important to encourage private industry and enterprise and impart to the industrious tenants already on the estate a sense of security, have resolved to confirm to them the garden lands now in their possession and confer upon them full property rights in regard to them, subject only to the

payment of the present assessment (all extra payments being abolished). This assessment is higher than that of Pandarapattom lands, but this is unavoidable being an incident of the original tenure of the properties. It will be open, however, to the holders to purchase exemption from the high assessment and have the gardens placed on the same footing as other pattom lands by paying down once for all 20 times the difference between the normal and the exceptional assessment. This will be allowed either at the time of the Settlement or subsequently according to the convenience of the holders. All the gardens in question will of course be demarcated, surveyed and assessed in the first instance.

The rice lands comprised in the above properties and the whole of No. III are entirely at the disposal of Government and have no resident tenants with any rights. They will, therefore, after being also demarcated, surveyed and assessed, be sold by auction to the highest bidder to be held like other Pattom lands subject to the payment of the Pattom or assessment fixed at the ensuing settlement.

The building sites now leased on Kuttagapattom will continue to be so without change.

The Kadukaval lands need not any longer be retained under the head of Kuttagapattom.

Kandukrishy lands.

28. These lands, as is well known, are what may be called the Home Farms or the private property of the Sovereign and are cultivated by tenants who are entitled only to the cultivator's share and have no rights of any kind in them. Formerly, the Propritor used to supply to the cultivating tenant the seed and cattle required for the cultivation, and in return received payment, in addition to the Melvarom or Government share, of what is called *Kolulabhom* or the proprietor's share. But as this custom has now ceased and the laborer is left to find his own seed, cattle and implements, We have commanded that this Kolulabhom should be no longer levied, but that the lands after being demarcated, and surveyed and assessed on the same principles as other lands, be allowed to be enjoyed on the existing terms, subject only to the payment of the Pattom in kind as at present. All extra payments outside this Pattom will be abolished.

Grant of Puttahs and Receipt Books.

29. On the settlement being effected with each land-holder, he will be furnished with a Puttah under the seal and signature of Our Dewan, showing the particulars of the land held by him, the Pattom assessment, any deductions incident to the tenure, the net demand, the kists or instalments by which it is payable and any other essential particulars. He will also be supplied at his cost with a Recept-book in which the payments made by him according to the kist-bundi shall be entered and signed by the Pagudi Accountant and Proverticar as a protection from exaction.

Dewan to issue notifications from time to time as each taluq is ready for settlement.

30. Separate notifications will be issued from time to time by Our Dewan as each taluq is ready for settlement and distribution of Puttahs.

Settlement declared permanent for 30 years.

31. Such are the principles and procedure We have approved, sanctioned and commanded to be carried out at the new Settlement. Our paramount aim and object in laying down these principles has been to avoid those periodical revisions

of the garden assessment, once in twelve years, which though not strictly carried out in practice formed an essential condition of the last Settlement, and which a system of assessment of trees by tale necessarily entails. Such revision means the employment of a large body of Pillamars throughout the country to count the trees, to make out accounts of those entitled to remission for trees lost, and of those who have become liable to it for trees newly planted. And the employment of a large staff of such low paid agency means petty exaction and oppression on one side, and fraud and chicanery on the other. Such a process repeated once in twelve years must have the effect of destroying the confidence of Our ryots in the permanency of the assessment, impairing industry and checking the free employment of labor and capital. To obviate these evils, and to secure to Our land-holders the utmost freedom of action in improving their properties and turning them to the best advantage according to their means and inclination, We have resolved to declare the new Settlement permanent for a term of 30 years. During this time, the assessment fixed will not in any way be enhanced on the ground that the owner has added to the trees already assessed to the revenue, or has planted new trees on unplanted portions of his garden which under the Settlement will be charged only with the dry assessment, or that he has substituted for trees assessed at low rates, trees liable to higher assessment, or that land assessed as one crop has been converted into two crop land, or that a third crop has been grown on land assessed as two crop only. In short, no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next thirty years.

Co-operation of the people enjoined in the prosecution of the settlement.

32. In the prosecution of a work of such importance as the formation of a new Ayacut including the re-assessment of land and the registration of titles—a work calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity of Our kingdom—We feel persuaded that Our loyal subjects will cordially co-operate with Our officers of every grade and afford them every facility and help in the performance of their official duties, while, on the other hand, We are equally certain that Our superior officers will strive to protect Our land-holders and tenants from all exaction and hardship in the course of the various operations incident to the Settlement, which it is Our earnest desire should prove a lasting benefit to the interests of Our agricultural population and to the country at large.

SIGN MANUAL

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 16th May 1886 *corresponding with the 4th Edavom* 1061.

Whereas the Nayar Viruthi system, owing to failure to adapt it from time to time to altered economic conditions, is known to have become far less efficient for its purpose than when it was originally established, and to entail hardship in its practical working on those subject to its operation; and whereas it is necessary to check the abuses which in process of time have unavoidaby grown around the

system, and to improve the condition of the Viruthicars by the application of remedial measures which past experience has shown to be called for, it has been resolved by Us to take the opportunity afforded by the Revenue Settlement now in progress to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the condition of the holders of the Viruthi tenures and to afford them such relief as may be found necessary.

1. The services at present rendered by the Viruthicars, whether in the shape of finding supplies of vegetables &c. or of providing labor and building materials on stated occasions, will be carefully scrutinized and revised.

2. The future requisitions for such provisions and labor and the occasions on which and the quantities in which they shall be made will be reduced and restricted as far as practicable in the course of such revision.

3. A new schedule will then be framed of such requisitions shewing for each Village, definitely and clearly, the supplies of provisions and labor and materials of every description which will be demanded hereafter; the institutions or purposes for which and the occasions on which they will be required, and the number and names of the Viruthicars who will have to render the services.

4. A thorough revision will also be made of the prices now paid for the provisions and materials supplied, as those prices are considerably below the current ruling prices. This revision will be based on the returns of the prices of late years, so that the payments made by Government in future may represent as near as may be, what the Viruthicars would realize if they carried their goods into the open market.

5. The table of rates prepared as above indicated will be afterwards revised when necessary with reference to any material rise or fall in the prices ruling in the open market.

6. While the Viruthicars are thus paid for their provisions and materials at the prevailing market rates, they will need to be remunerated for the expenditure of time and labor involved in their fulfilling this obligation and for performing such personal services as they may undertake to do; and for this purpose a grant of land at so much per head, to be determined by the Settlement Peishcar in communication with Our Dewan, will be made out of the present Viruthi holdings. And such land shall be subject to the payment of Rajabhogum only and be exempt from all other demand.

7. No addition will be made to the services fixed under para 3 of this Proclamation at the time of Settlement as those to be rendered by the Viruthicars thereafter.

8. No Viruthicar shall be at liberty to alienate by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise the Inam given to him for the Viruthi service. All such alienation shall be null and void, and the Government shall have the power of resuming any such alienated Viruthi Inam and restoring it to the holder or otherwise disposing of it as to them may seem fit. No action shall lie respecting any such land in any court of Law.

9. All transfer of Viruthi Inams will from the date of this Proclamation be exempt from the payment of any arialum, adiara or other fees.

10. All surplus land, if any, out of the present Viruthi holdings which may remain after allotting fresh Inams under para 6 of this Proclamation, shall remain at the disposal of the Sirkar. They will either be assessed with full pattom and confirmed to the present

holders if they so wish it, or otherwise disposed of according to circumstances-

11. Any Viruthicar who may be unwilling to continue the Viruthi service even under the terms of this Proclamation shall be at liberty to relinquish the same. This shall be done in writing.

12. If such Viruthicar has no land assigned to him for the service, but has only Mudalelpu, whether in paddy or money, to make good, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his paying down the Mudalelpu ; or failing that, on his agreeing to pay, till the debt is discharged, interest on such Mudalelpu at 3 per centum per annum.

13. But if the Viruthicar who seeks to withdraw from the service is possessed both of Viruthi lands and Mudalelpu, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his surrendering to the Sirkar such lands, whether rice land or Puraidom or both, and on his also paying down the Mudalelpu, or, failing this last, on his undertaking to pay interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum till the debt is discharged. The Viruthi lands surrendered will be allowed to be held by the outgoing Viruthicar on sanjayapattom to be ultimately disposed of as the Government might think fit. The pattom fixed will be that determined under the new Settlement.

14. Any Viruthi falling in under the last preceding clause may be assigned to any other Viruthicar or other person who may offer to undertake it, at the discretion of Government.

15. After the re-arrangement of the Viruthi service on the lines above laid down, it shall be the duty of Government to check all abuses, as far as possible, by proper administrative measures, to protect the Viruthicars from exaction, and ensure the due and punctual payment to them of the prices at the stipulated rates.

16. Orders have been issued to the Settlement Peishcar to give effect to the foregoing Resolution after due enquiry and in communication with Our Dewan, and all Viruthi holders are called upon to assist the settlement officer in the prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to him so as to enable Our Government to effect a satisfactory re-settlement of the Viruthi question.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 27th September 1887 *corresponding with the 12th Puratasi* 1063.

Whereas it is expedient, for facility of business, to amend section 29 of Proclamation dated the 24th February 1886 / 14th Cumbom 1061, We are pleased to command that for the words " under the seal and signature of Our Dewan " in the said section, the following shall be substituted:—

" Under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar and the seal of Our Dewan. "

REGULATION III OF 1058.

A Regulation to provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of Boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th July 1883 corresponding with the 13th Carcadagom 1058.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to the better definition and security of landed property, the prevention of encroachments and disputes, and the identification of lands assessed to or exempted from the public revenue in Travancore, that provision should be made for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of permanent marks to distinguish the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions and for the settlement of boundary disputes and claims; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

I. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore Boundary Regulation" and it shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{18th Carcadagom 1058.}}{\text{1st August 1883.}}$

Revenue settlement officer &c. may require owners or occupants to register and produce title deeds before survey.

II. It shall be lawful for any revenue settlement officer or for the Dewan Peishcar or for any other officer appointed by Our Government for the purpose, to call upon the owners or occupants of lands about to be surveyed and settled or regarding which any boundary disputes exist, and also on all persons claiming to have any right or interest in such lands,

(a) to register the rights and titles exercised or claimed by them in such lands and

(b) to produce before him for inspection, examination and registry all grants, title deeds, accounts or other documents connected with their claims.

Settlement officer &c. may fix boundaries and require owners &c. to clear boundary line and maintain boundary marks.

III. It shall be lawful for any such officer aforesaid to demarcate and fix the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, and for that purpose, to require the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates and the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions,

(a) to clear the boundary line where overgrown with jungle and also

(b) to set up, form or repair and maintain boundary marks, of such materials, and in such number and manner, as may be determined by such officer, under the direction of Our Government, to be sufficient to distinguish the limits of the field, holding, estate, village or other sub-division; or

(c) to render such aid and labor as may be necessary to clear the boundary and to set up, form or repair and maintain such marks.

Requisition to be in writing and served.

IV. (1) The requisition shall be in writing and shall be served on the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions.

Mode of service if the party be absent.

(2) In the event of such persons not being found in their usual place of residence the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous spot in the Proverti or village in which the boundary line is to be cleared or

the boundary marks are to be set up, formed, repaired or maintained and such posting shall be held to be sufficient service notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the owners or occupants or ryots were not correctly named or designated in the said notice.

In default of compliance, officer may order erection or repair of marks at parties' expense.

V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings, or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful for such officer aforesaid,

(a) to clear the boundary line,

(b) to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks and

(c) to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates; or, when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Cost of certain boundary marks chargeable to Government.

VI. The cost of boundary marks for all lands being the property of Our Government, including unregistered tracts and fields, and jungles and hills in Government lands, shall be charged to Our Government.

Penalty for failure to attend.

VII. (1) Any occupant or owner of land or other person whose attendance may be necessary under section II or for any other purpose under this Regulation, but who, on being summoned by such officer, shall refuse or fail to attend; and

For refusal or failure to give information.

any person who having attended in obedience to the summons shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give any information and to produce any document in his possession in respect of the matter under enquiry,

shall be liable, by order of such officer aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056).

How levied.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

Record of Boundary marks to be in triplicate.

VIII. On the completion of the demarcation of any Proverti or other sub-division of a taluq, the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall cause a specification of the number, size and description of boundary stones or marks fixed in such Proverti or other Sub-division to be drawn up in triplicate.

And signed by officer, &c.

Such specification shall be signed by the settlement or other officer aforesaid or by such person as may be authorized by him in that behalf, and also by the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division aforesaid.

And filed with settlement records and in the taluq and village.

One copy shall be placed on the settlement records, another in the Tahsildar's Katcheri and the remaining copy left with such Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division.

Such boundary stones or marks shall thenceforward be held to have been made over to the charge of the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti, or other sub-division, and to that of the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such stones or marks serve to distinguish, and it shall be the duty of the Dewan Peishcar and his subordinates to see that such stones or marks are duly preserved.

Revenue Department and owners &c. responsible for maintenance of the marks.

IX. If any such stone or mark is found to have been erased, altered, injured or removed, the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division shall make an immediate report of the fact to the Tahsildar to whom he is subordinate and prosecute the offender before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Village officer to report to Tahsildar erasure &c. of Boundary mark.

X. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of having wilfully and without lawful excuse, erased, altered, removed or injured any boundary marks whatsoever, whether established under this Regulation or otherwise existing, or any survey or other marks or any marks set up for the purpose of the investigation or adjudication of disputes by an officer of Our Government or any person acting under his orders, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for each mark so erased, removed or injured.

Penalty for erasing &c. marks.

Such fine shall include the cost of restoring the mark and shall be levied in the manner prescribed in Sec. VII of this Regulation. A portion of the fine not exceeding one-half of the whole may be awarded to the informer.

Provided always that the amount of fine imposed under this clause shall not be in excess of that which the Magistrate is competent to impose under the powers vested in him by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation III of 1056.)

Proviso.

XI. Whenever it may not be possible to detect the person who erased, altered, removed, or injured such boundary or survey marks, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may require the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such marks served to distinguish, to repair or restore such marks, or may himself cause them to be repaired or restored and recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants aforesaid; or, if there are no such persons forthcoming, then from the owners or occupants of adjacent lands or from the ryots of the Proverti or other sub-division, rateably in proportion to their land assessment.

Penalty how recovered when offender is not known.

Such cost shall be levied in manner prescribed in Sec. V of this Regulation.

XII. If any dispute arises in respect of a boundary, and if the parties interested desire that the matter shall be referred to arbitration, they may apply in writing to the settlement or other officer aforesaid, in person or by their respective agents specially authorized in this behalf, stating the particular matter in dispute and the settlement or other officer aforesaid may proceed to dispose of the case in the manner hereinafter provided.

Application for reference to arbitration.

XIII. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

Nomination of arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, such officer shall nominate the arbitrator.

When officer to nominate arbitrator.

XIV. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as he thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award and specify such time in the order.

Order of reference.

When once the matter is referred to arbitration, the officer shall not deal with it, except as hereinafter provided.

XV. If the reference be to an even number of arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators by the appointment of an additional arbitrator and by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, if the major part of the arbitrators agree.

When reference is two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

XVI. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators dies or refuses or neglects or becomes incapable to act, or leaves Travancore under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may in his discretion either appoint a new arbitrator in the place of the person so dying or refusing or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving Travancore, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed to dispose of the matter himself.

Death, incapacity &c. of arbitrators or umpire.

XVII. Every arbitrator appointed under Section XV or Sec. XVI shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Power of arbitrator appointed under sections 15 & 16.

XVIII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall furnish the arbitrators, or so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford connected with the subject of enquiry.

Arbitrators to be furnished with information.

He shall on the application of the arbitrators summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps and plans as they shall require.

Summoning witnesses

Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding persons summoned as witnesses before the Civil Courts.

XIX. If, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case, may proceed with the case himself.

Extension of time for making award.

Supersession of arbitration.

XX. When an award has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and submit it to the settlement or other officer aforesaid together with all the

Award to be signed and filed.

proceedings, depositions and other records connected with the case and give notice of their having done so to the parties.

Officer may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

XXI. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award,

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

XXII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators upon such terms as he thinks fit,

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration; or

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

XXIII. No award shall be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators.

Application to be made in 10 days.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within 10 days after the same has been submitted to the settlement or other officer aforesaid.

Decision to be according to award.

XXIV. If the settlement or other officer aforesaid sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award or if the officer has refused such application, the officer aforesaid shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to pass a decision according to the award.

Boundary to be marked out accordingly.

Decision final.

A copy of such decision shall be duly furnished to the parties, and the officer aforesaid shall proceed to mark out the boundary in accordance therewith, subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation. Such decision shall be final.

Certified copy of decision to be filed in the Civil Court.

XXV. A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators under this Regulation, by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to the local Civil Court and be filed in its records.

Procedure when parties do not agree to refer their disputes to arbitration.

XXVI. When the parties concerned may not signify their agreement to refer their dispute to the final decision of arbitrators,

or when any of the parties interested or concerned shall after due notice fail to attend for the investigation of the same,

the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall proceed to investigate the claims, and, in the case of any party failing to attend as aforesaid, shall make an *exparte* investigation, and, after examination of the witnesses and documents, shall record his decision and the grounds therefore, and after duly informing the parties of the same, he shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries in accordance with the decision which, subject to the revision of the authority, to whom the

said officer is immediately subordinate, shall be considered as the determination of all claims and disputes until set aside by a formal decree of a Civil Court.

Appeal.

An appeal shall lie to the civil courts from this decision by regular suit provided it be preferred within 2 calendar months from the passing of the same.

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Dewan, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, to extend the time for such appeal to such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of the Dewan shall be sufficient authority for the Civil Court to entertain such appeal after the expiration of the time above specified.

Proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines, Subject to revision And appeal.

XXVII. The proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines other than Magisterial fines under Sections V, VII and XI of this Regulation, shall be recorded in writing and shall be subject to revision by the authorities to whom such officers shall be immediately subordinate. An appeal shall also lie to the Dewan or to the settlement Dewan Peishcar, as the case may be.

Appropriation of fines.

XXVIII. All fines levied under this Regulation shall be carried to the credit of Our Government unless when otherwise provided.

Officers empowered to enter and examine private lands.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for all officers of survey and settlement and other persons appointed by Our Government for the purpose of investigatings, ettling or marking boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, or for the purpose of measuring, and assessing the same, and for all persons acting in aid and under the orders of such officers,

to enter, examine, or measure, without let or hindrance, all lands whatever, whether such lands be the property of Government or of private companies or individuals;

and such officers aforesaid as well as workmen or other persons acting in aid of and under their orders, are hereby indemnified for what they or any of them shall do under the provisions of this Regulation.

Punishment for obstructing officers &c.

XXX. If any person shall obstruct, molest, or in any way interfere with any public servant conducting the registration, demarcation, measurement or assessment of lands or performing other duties provided for in this Regulation, such person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate or other person exercising the powers of a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or, in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 2 months for the first offence and for a repeated offence to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Proviso.

Provided however, that the Magistrate or other person aforesaid shall have power to punish under this clause only to the extent of his ordinary powers.

Government may invest any subordinate in the revenue or settlement or survey department with powers under this Regulation.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for Our Government to invest any of the subordinates of the ordinary revenue establishments or of the settlement or survey establishments with all or any portion of the powers conferred by this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1060.

A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 8th February 1885 corresponding with the 28th Magarom 1060.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section III.

1. (1) In section III for the words "demarcate and fix the boundaries" the words "demarcate, fix and survey the boundaries" shall be substituted.

(2) in clause (c) of the same section instead of the words "to clear the boundary", the following shall be substituted namely—"to clear and survey the boundary, to measure the fields."

Amendment of section IV.

2. In clause (2) of section IV, for the words "usual place of residence", the word "Village" shall be substituted; and after the words "to be cleared," the following shall be inserted, namely—"and surveyed, in which the fields are to be measured."

New sec. substituted for section V.

3. For section V the following shall be substituted :—

"V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful to such officer aforesaid, for each such default,

(1) to inflict a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. commutable to imprisonment, in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056) ; and

(2) to clear the boundary line, to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks, to provide the necessary labor for the survey, and to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings or estates; or when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arroars of land revenue."

Amendment of clause (2) of section VII.

4. In the place of clause (2) of section VII, the following clauses shall be substituted :—

(2) "It shall also be competent to such officer aforesaid to levy from the occupant or owner or other person on whom a summons shall have been served, a fee of 3 fanams for every such summons."

(3) "The fine imposed under section V and the fine and fee leviable under section VII of this Regulation shall be recovered by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing them, in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court."

Amendment of section XXVII.

5. For the last sentence in section XXVII, the following shall be substituted :—

"An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from the decision of the Superintendent of Survey or the Settlement Dewan Peishcar as the case may be."

Addition to section XXIX.

6. In section XXIX after the words "or of private companies or individuals," the following shall be added:

"and where the examination, survey or measurement cannot be otherwise made, to cut down and clear away any trees, bush or jungle and to break down and remove any fence or boundary wall or enclosure obstructing the surveyor's view, if the owner or occupant of the land neglect to remove such obstruction, on being called upon to do so."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1061.

A Regulation amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 28th November 1885 corresponding with 14th Kartigay 1061.

Whereas it is expedient to reduce, in the interests of trade, the Port Dues levied at the Port of Alleppey under Regulation I of 1036, We a.e pleased to enact as follows:—

I. Section I of Regulation I of 1036 is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted in lieu thereof.

"Section I. Port Dues at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton shall be chargeable in respect of every seagoing vessel of the burthen of 20 tons and upwards (other than Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade) which shall enter the Port of Alleppey, such rate to be fixed from time to time and notified with Our sanction in the Official Gazette."

II. This Regulation shall come into force on the 28th day of November 1885 and shall be read with and taken as part of Regulation I of 1036.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1061.

A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1057, section 11—passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 16th March 1886 corresponding with the 4th Meenum 1061.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore High Court's Regulation, section 11, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

The following shall come after the proviso in the aforesaid section and shall be read as part thereof.

"Provided also that during the annual recess of the High Court, a single Judge of that Court acting as vacation Judge shall have power to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of Civil Courts and to suspend sentences of Criminal Courts both in appeal and in the exercise of the High Court's powers of revision."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1061.

A Regulation to provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition and Military stores, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd April 1886 corresponding with the 22nd Meenom 1061.

Whereas it is necessary that the export and import of military stores, arms and ammunition and such articles as dynamite and other explosive substances, and their manufacture and sale should be under due contral, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. This Regulation shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{1st Auvany 1062}}{\text{15th August 1886}}$; and unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"*Arms*" includes fire-arms and bayonets, also cannon, and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms.

"*Ammunition*" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition.

"*Military stores*" includes sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which Our Government may from time to time extend the operation of this Regulation by notification in the Sircar Gazette.

II. From and after the said date, the importation by sea, into Our territories of arms, ammunition, or military stores except from Bombay under license granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is hereby prohibited.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to fire-arms belonging to private individuals and intended for sporting purposes only.

III. No person will be allowed to export, or import, or to manufacture, or deal in, arms, ammunition or military stores, without the knowledge and permission of Our Government.

IV. Application for permission to import or export or manufacture any of the above articles shall be made to Our Dewan, in writing, and shall contain the following information:—

(i) The name, address and place of residence of the person desiring to import, export, or manufacture the same.

(ii) Place whence, and the name, address, and place of residence of the person from whom the article is intended to be procured ; or in case of export, the place to which, and the person to whom, it is to be consigned ; or in the case of manufacture, the place at which it is proposed to be manufactured.

(iii) Whether the articles are desired to be exported or imported by land or sea.

(iv) Number or quantity and description of the article.

(v) For what purpose it is required : for sale or for private use ;

If for sale

(vi) The place of sale

(vii) The quantity last procured

(viii) The quantity disposed of ; and

(ix) Stock in hand.

Any further information required by Our Government shall also be furnished.

V. If Our Government see no objection, the necessary permission will be granted in writing.

VI. In every case of import and export by sea, the permission granted by Our Government and the license obtained from the British authorities, shall be produced to the Superintendent of Customs at Alleppey, before the article is allowed to be removed from the custom-house.

VII. From and after the date hereinbefore mentioned, no person will be allowed to manufacture or expose for sale in Our territories, any of the articles hereinbefore enumerated without a license previously obtained from Our Government.

VIII. Applications for licenses to deal in all or any of the articles referred to shall be made to Our Dewan in writing and shall specify

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant,

(b) the place at which the articles are proposed to be manufactured or exposed for sale ; and,

(c) the articles desired to be manufactured or sold.

IX. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees, which will be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

X. A license shall hold good for the period specified therein, which shall not exceed one year. It may be renewed at the end of the period, on a fresh application accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

XI. The person obtaining the license, shall be bound to keep a correct account of all imports, local purchases, if any, and all sales, the name and address of the purchasers, the quantity sold to each and the date of sale ; the price for which sold being correctly entered in the books. Such books as well as the stock in hand shall be liable to inspection by any Magistrate, at any time between sunrise and sunset.

XII. Our Government shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time, and no action in any court of law shall lie against the Government or officer acting on its behalf in consequence of such withdrawal, nor will the fee paid for the license, or any part of it, be refunded.

XIII. Alleppey will be the only port at which the import and export by sea of fire-arms, ammunition, and military stores will be permitted, subject to the above rules and the payment of the regulated duty.

XIV. Whoever, contrary to the provisions contained in this Regulation shall import or attempt to import, or export or attempt to export, or shall sell or manufacture arms or ammunition or military stores as hereinbefore specified, shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or fine or both.

XV. All arms, ammunition or military stores in regard to which an offence under this Regulation has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation and disposal under the orders of Our Government.

XVI. All offences under this Regulation shall be cognizable by any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of the second class.

XVII. Our Government shall have the power to award to any person through whose aid or instrumentality any conviction may have been obtained or any seizure of any arms, ammunition, or military stores made under this Regulation, such reward from the fines levied or the proceeds of the confiscations, as may be deemed fit.

XVIII. Every Police officer who may obtain information of any infringement of, or attempt to infringe, this Regulation, shall be bound to give information thereof, without delay, to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station or to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such infringement may occur or be likely to occur, and if

any Police officer wilfully omits to give such information, he shall, for evey such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees.

XIX. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to apply to sales made by private individuals *inter se and bona fide* for no unlawful purpose or for purposes of trade.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1061.

A Regulation to authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 15th June 1886 corresponding with the 3rd Mithoonam 1061.

Whereas it is expedient that the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India or by the Civil Courts of the Cochin State should be executed in Travancore in the same manner as the decrees of Our Civil Courts, we are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

Our Government may from time to time, by Notification in the Travancore Gazette (a) declare that the decrees of all or any of the Civil Courts situate in British India or in the Cochin State may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore and (b) cancel any such declaration.

2. Our High Court with Our previous sanction, shall be competent to make such rules as may be necessary for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in executing the decrees of the Courts of British India or of the Cochin State.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1062.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st *Chingom* 1062 *corresponding with the* 4th *September* 1886.

Whereas it is expedient to modify and re-enact the law relating to the fees payable on suits, appeals and other Civil Proceedings and to levy Court fees on a certain class of criminal petitions ; it is enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called " The Court Fees Regulation. "

It extends to the whole of Travancore. And it shall come into force on the first day of Makarom 1062.

2. Regulation II of 1053 is hereby repealed.

Chapter I. Court Fees.

3. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second Schedule to this Regulation annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said Schedules, as the proper fee for such document.

4. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation in suits (original or appeal) shall be computed as follows:—

I. In suits for money (including suits for rent, Pattom, Michavarom, Olapanam, or other dues of like nature, damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically), according to the amount claimed.

Provided that if in a suit for arrears of maintenance, a *bona fide* question of right to receive maintenance is raised, the Court shall require the Plaintiff to pay an additional fee according to the provisions of clause 2 of this section.

II. In suits to establish the right to maintenance, annuity or other sum payable periodically, according to the value of the subject matter, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

III. In suits for movable property other than money where the subject matter has a market value, according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

IV. In Suits

(a) for moveable property where the subject matter has no market value, as for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

(b) to obtain an injunction,

(c) for settlement of accounts, and

(d) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued.

In all such suits, the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought.

V. In suits

(a) for the recovery of land or garden which are not based on a contract,

(b) to eject tenants or kanom holders,

(c) to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of land or garden, or

(d) to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of land or garden whether or not consequential relief is prayed for,

according to the market value of the subject matter, and such value, in cases of dispute, shall be taken to be ten times the annual gross profits of such land or garden, where it is capable of yielding annual profits, minus the assessment paid, if any, to the Sirkar.

VI. In suits for recovery of trees apart from the soil on which they stand, or of houses not based on a contract or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of such property, according to the market value.

VII. In suits to set aside an attachment (Civil, Criminal or Revenue) according to the amount for which the attachment was made:

provided that where such amount exceeds the real value of the property, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit was for the recovery of such property under the two preceding clauses.

VIII. In suits for specific performance of contract, or for recovery of immovable property including trees, when such suits are based on a contract,

(a) in the case of mortgage, according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage,

(b) in the case of a contract of sale, according to the amount of consideration,

(c) in the case of leases granted to those who have no right of permanent occupancy,

(1) for a term not fixed, according to one year's rent, together with premium or fine, if any,

(2) For a fixed term not exceeding 25 years, according to one-fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable thereunder, together with the premium or fine, if any, and

(3) for a term exceeding 25 years, or where the lease is a perpetual lease, according to Rule V.

IX. In the following suits between land-lord and tenant :--

(a) to enhance the rent, according to ten times the additional rent claimed.

(b) (1) for renewal of kanom deeds or leases or their counterparts and (2) for abatement of rent where it is not coupled with any other relief, according to the highest amount of the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

5. Where a suit or appeal embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal, in suits embracing separately each of such subjects, would be liable under this Regulation.

6. Where several reliefs are sought for in the alternative in respect of one and the same subject matter, the plaint or memo of appeal shall be chargeable with the highest amount of fee payable in respect of any one of the reliefs.

7. If the Court sees reason to think that the market value of any real property including trees as is mentioned in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary and to report thereon to the Court. If, as the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the market value has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee : but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay, within such time as it may fix, so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market value been rightly estimated. If the additional fee is not paid within such time, the suit shall be dismissed.

8. In suits for mesne profits, or for immovable property and mesne profits, or for settlement of accounts, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed, shall have been paid.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and that which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained, is paid.

Explanation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the levy of Court fee on the amount of mesne profits or interest accruing due in respect of the subject matter, between the date of the institution of the suit and the final execution of the decree.

9. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the fee leviable under this Regulation shall be decided by the Court before which it is raised. The order of the Court, except when it dismisses the suit or appeal on the ground of erroneous valuation, shall be final between the parties to the proceedings in which the question is raised.

Provided that whenever any such proceeding comes before a Court of appeal, revision or reference, and if such Court considers that the said question had been wrongly decided to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom the fee is payable, to pay the additional fee within a time to be fixed by such Court, and in default of payment, shall dismiss the suit, appeal or application, as the case may be, in respect of which the additional fee is due.

10. In the following cases and to the extent specified, the Courts may order the refund of Court fees :—

(a) when a suit or appeal is compromised or when a suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties without any investigation, one-half of the Court fee paid on the plaint or memorandum of appeal as the case may be ;

(b) when a suit is remanded to the Lower Court for *investigation and decision de novo*,

(1) the whole of the Court fee paid on the memorandum of appeal, if the remand order covers the whole suit,

(2) so much only of the fee as would have been payable on the part or parts of the subject matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded, if the order of remand covers only part or parts of the subject matter ;

(c) when the Court (original or appeal) reverses or modifies, on review, its former judgment on a ground of mistake of law or fact, but not on account of the laches of the parties,

(1) in the case of reversals, the whole fee paid on the application for review minus the fee payable on petitions to the Court, and

(2) in the case of modifications, so much only of the fee as would have been payable if the application for review was confined to the part of the judgment modified.

But nothing in this section shall entitle the applicant to any refund under clause (c) when the reversal or modification is due wholly or in part to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

11. No Respondent shall be allowed to object to the portion of the decree not appealed against, unless he pays, 10 days before the date fixed for hearing or *within such further time* as the court may on special application deem fit to grant, the additional court fee which would have been payable on the appeal if it had comprised the part of the decree so objected to.

12. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall render the following documents chargeable with any fee :—

(a) written statements called for by the courts.

(b) first application for summons, to a witness or witnesses either to give evidence or to produce documents or in respect of the filing of an exhibit.

(c) petition or appeal presented or Vakalut executed by a prisoner in duress or under restraint of any criminal court or its officers, and petitions presented by civil debtors while under duress.

(d) petitions presented by a judgment creditor during the execution of a decree requesting the court to take certain steps in aid of execution, provided the prescribed fee for *execution application* is paid on the first application, and that the execution case is pending on the file.

(e) requisitions made by Government for copies of judgment and decree or order or records in suits or proceedings to which it is no party.

(f) objections to attachment of property in execution of decrees when they are made by or on behalf of Government.

(g) applications (other than applications for execution of decrees) presented *to Munsiffs* in non-appealable cases.

CHAPTER II PROCESS FEES.

13. The High Court shall make rules as to the following matters:-

I. the fee chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court and the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts ;

II. the number of process servers to be attached to each Court and their remuneration, and

III. the refund of process fees.

The High Court may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions, after being confirmed and sanctioned by Our Government, shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The rules in force at the date of the passing of this Regulation shall continue in force until new rules are sanctioned.

14. A table in the English and Malayalam languages showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each Court.

CHAPTER III. MISCELLANEOUS.

15. All fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be collected in cash. But Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, direct that the fees leviable under this Regulation shall be collected by stamps or partly by stamps and partly in cash, or in such other manner as it may deem proper.

16. If Our Government, under the provisions of the preceding section, directs that the court fees or process fees shall be collected wholly or in part by stamps, Our Government may, in such case, make from time to time rules for regulating

(a) the supply of stamps to be used under this Regulation,

(b) the number and description (whether impressed or adhesive) of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Regulation,

(c) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps,

(d) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Regulation,

(e) the mode in which the refunds of court or process fees shall be made, and

(f) the cancellation of stamps where the fees are paid in stamps.

All such rules shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

17. No document chargeable with court or process fees shall be of any validity, unless and until such fee or fees are paid in cash or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the notifications of Our Government. But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any court without the payment of the prescribed fee, the presiding or senior Judge in the civil and criminal courts, or in the case of the High Court, any Judge of such

court, may order the collection of the fee due, in such manner as he may direct ; and on such fee being paid or collected, every proceeding relative to the document shall be as valid as if the proper fee had been paid in the first instance in the manner prescribed.

Any fee due under this Regulation, together with the expenses of collection, may be recovered from the party whose duty it is to pay it in the first instance, in the manner provided for the execution of decrees.

18. Where any document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, it shall not be necessary to levy a fresh fee.

19. No document requiring a stamp under the notifications of Our Government published in the Travancore Gazette under Sections 15 and 16 of this Regulation, shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office, until the stamp has been cancelled in the manner prescribed.

The head ministerial officer of every Court shall, on receiving such document, forthwith effect such cancellation.

20. Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of the Travancore State, all or any of the fees mentioned in the schedules to this Regulation annexed, and may, in like manner, cancel or vary such order.

21. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of the offence of criminal trespass or of defamation is presented to a Criminal Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

22. The words "High Court" or "Civil Court" in this Regulation and the schedules shall include Our Judicial Committee (Royal Court of Final Appeal.)

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

Ad valorem Fees.

	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
I. Plaint or Memorandum of appeal presented to any Civil Court, not specially provided for.	0	100	5
	100	200	10
	200	300	15
	300	400	20
	400	500	25
	500	600	30
	600	700	35
	700	800	40
	800	900	45
	900	1,000	50
	1,000	1,100	55
	1,100	1,200	60
	1,200	1,300	65
	1,300	1,400	70
	1,400	1,500	75
	1,500	1,600	80
	1,600	1,700	85
	1,700	1,800	90
	1,800	1,900	95
	1,900	2,000	100
	2,000	2,100	105
	2,100	2,200	110
	2,200	2,300	115
	2,300	2,400	120
	2,400	2,500	125
	2,500	2,600	130
	2,600	2,700	135
	2,700	2,800	140
	2,800	2,900	145
	2,900	3,000	150
	3,000	3,100	155
	3,100	3,200	160
	3,200	3,300	165
	3,300	3.400	170
	3,400	3,500	175
	3,500	3,600	180
	3,600	3,700	185
	3,700	3,800	190
	3,800	3,900	195
	3,900	4,000	200
	4,000	4,100	205
	4,100	4,200	210
	4,200	4,300	215
	4,300	4,400	220
	4,400	4,500	225
	4,500	4,600	230
	4,600	4,700	235
	4,700	4,800	240

SCHEDULE NO. I.—(*continued.*)

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of suits			Value of Suits.		
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
4,800	4,900	245	25,200	25,900	1,106
4,900	5,000	250	25,900	26,600	1,134
5,000	5,100	255	26,600	27,300	1,162
5,100	5,200	260	27,300	28,000	1,190
5,200	5,300	265	28,000	28,700	1,218
5,300	5,400	270	28,700	29,400	1,246
5,400	5,500	275	29,400	30,100	1,274
5,500	5,600	280	30,100	30,800	1,302
5,600	5,700	285	30,800	31,500	1,330
5,700	5,800	290	31,500	32,200	1,358
5,800	5,900	295	32,200	32,900	1,386
5,900	6,000	300	32,900	33,600	1,414
6,000	6,100	305	33,600	34,300	1,442
6,100	6,200	310	34,300	35,000	1,470
6,200	6,300	315	35,000	36,750	1,540
6,300	6,400	320	36 750	38,500	1,610
6,400	6,500	325	38,500	40,250	1,680
6,500	6,600	330	40,250	42,000	1,750
6,600	6,700	335	42,000	43,750	1,820
6,700	6,800	340	43,750	45,500	1,890
6,800	6,900	345	45,500	47,250	1,960
6,900	7,000	350	47,250	49,000	2,030
7,000	7,700	378	49,000	50,750	2,100
7,700	8,400	406	50,750	52,500	2,170
8,400	9,100	434	52,500	54,250	2,240
9,100	9,800	462	54,250	56,000	2,310
9,800	10,500	490	56,000	57,750	2,380
10,500	11,200	518	57,750	59,500	2,450
11,200	11,900	546	59,500	61,250	2,520
11,900	12,600	574	61,250	63,000	2,590
12,600	13,300	602	63,000	64,750	2,660
13,300	14,000	630	64,750	66,500	2,730
14,000	14,700	658	66,500	68,250	2,800
14,700	15,400	686	68,250	70,000	2,870
15,400	16,100	714	70,000	73,500	2,975
16,100	16,800	742	73,500	77,000	3,080
16,800	17,500	770	77,000	80,500	3,185
17,500	18,200	798	80,500	84,000	3,290
18,200	18 900	826	84,000	87,500	3,395
18,900	19,600	854	87,500	91,000	3,500
19,600	20,300	882	91,000	94,500	3,605
20,300	21,000	910	94,500	98,000	3,710
21,000	21,700	938	98,000	1,01,500	3,815
21,700	22,400	966	1,01,500	1,05,000	3,920
22,400	23,100	994	1,05,000	1,08,500	4,025
23,100	23,800	1,022	1,08,500	1,12,000	4,130
23,800	24,500	1,050	1,12,600	1,15,500	4,235
24,500	25,200	1,078	1,15,500	1,19,000	4,340

SCHEDULE NO. I.—(*continued.*)

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
1,19,000	1,22,500	4,445	2,94,000	3,08,000	8,680
1,22,500	1,26,000	4,550	3,08,000	3,22,000	8,960
1,26,000	1,29,500	4,655	3,22,000	3,36,000	9,240
1,29,500	1,33,000	4,760	3,36,000	3,50,000	9,520
1,33,000	1,36,500	4,865	3,50,000	3,85,000	10,220
1,36,500	1,40,000	4,970	3,85,000	4,20,000	10,920
1,40,000	1,47,000	5,180	4,20,000	4,55,000	11,620
1,47,000	1,54,000	5,390	4,55,000	4,90,000	12,320
1,54,000	1,61,000	5,600	4,90,000	5,25,000	13,020
1,61,000	1,68,000	5,810	5,25,000	5,60,000	13,720
1,68,000	1,75,000	6,020	5,60,000	5,95,000	14,420
1,75,000	1,82,000	6,160	5,95,000	6,30,000	15,120
1,82,000	1,89,000	6,300	6,30,000	6,65,000	15,820
1,89,000	1,96,000	6,440	6,65'000	7,00,000	16,520
1,96,000	2,03,000	6,580	7,00,000	7,35,000	17,220
2,03,000	2,10,000	6,720	7,35'000	7,70,000	17,920
2,10,000	2,24,000	7,000	7,70,000	8,05,000	18,620
2,24,000	2,38,000	7,280	8,05,000	8,40,000	19,320
2,38,000	2,52,000	7,560	8,40,000	...	20,000
2,52,000	2,66,000	7,840			(the maximum fee.)
2,66,000	2,80,000	8,120			
2,80,000	2,94,000	8,400			

	Value of Suits. When the amount exceeds.	Value of Suits. When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
II. Application for review of Judgment if presented within 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	½ of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal, in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for, provided the minimum fee shall be 3½ Fs.
III. Application if presented after 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memo of appeal in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for.
IV. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, if presented 6 months after the date of award.	... ...	... ...	Do. on the value of the property awarded.
V. Plaints on specially registered bond under section 35 of Regulation I of 1042.	... ...	... ...	¼ of the fee leviable on the amount claimed.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

Fixed Fees.

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate's Court.
	Fans.	Fans.	Fans.
I. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in the following suits:—			
(a) to set aside an award where the subject matter to which it relates is incapable of valuation. (b) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for.	100	100	100
II. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of wife, or for restitution of conjugal rights...	70	70	70
III. Criminal appeal not specially exempted ...	7	3½	...
IV. Application for adjournment of hearing in suits	14	7	3½
V. Civil Miscellaneous appeals from orders not otherwise provided for	14	7	...
VI. (a) Vakalutnamahs (civil)	7	3½	3½
(b) Do. (criminal)	3½	3½	3½
VII. Written statements....	...	3½	3½
VIII. Application for an authenticated copy of the judgment or order in a civil suit or proceeding	3½	3½	3½
IX. Do. for Do. of decree	3½	3½	3½
X. Application for an authenticated copy of the deposition, report, document, or account or any other paper or papers forming part of the record of a civil suit or proceeding	1¾	1¾	1¾
XI. Application for execution of a decree; applications to set aside a sale made in execution of a decree; applications for the release of property from attachment made by third parties, or applications by decree-holder or purchaser			

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate's Court.
at auction complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of immoveable property and application by a person dispossessed of immoveable property in execution of a decree, praying for restoration of such property	Fans. 14	Fans. 7	Fans. 7
XII. Complaints of the offences of Criminal trespass and defamation, and application to Magistrates to pass orders relative to possession and use of immoveable property ...	...	14	7
XIII. Appeal under the Registration Regulation	...	7	...
XIV. Petitions in Civil proceedings not otherwise provided for, nor specially exempted...	7	3½	3½
XV. Bail or security Bond given under the order of a Civil Court	3½	3½	3½
XVI. Application to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute to arbitration when it is not presented in the course of a suit or appeal.	...	50	35
XVII. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court, if presented within 6 months from the date of the award.	...	50	35
XVIII. Application praying the Court to decide certain issues of fact or law, coupled with the agreement that on such decision one of the parties shall pay to the other the amount specified in the petition, or surrender certain property	70	50	35
XIX. Appeals from orders on applications mentioned in articles XVI, XVII and XVIII of this schedule	70	50	...
XX. Applications to the High Court to appoint guardians to minors and other disqualified heirs	70	...	...
XXI. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Civil Court	14	...	...
XXII. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Criminal Court ...	7	...	...

REGULATION II OF 1062.

**Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 8th July 1887 corresponding with the 25th Methunum 1062.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications, and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION REGULATION OF 1062." It extends to the whole of Travancore, and shall come into force on the 1st day of Avany 1063 corresponding with the 16th August 1887.

2. The Limitation Regulation III of 1040, and all rules of limitation prescribed in any other Regulation for suits, appeals and applications specially provided for in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, are hereby repealed.

But all references to the Limitation Regulation III of 1040 shall be read as if made to this Regulation; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any suit barred under that Regulation or any Regulation thereby repealed, or to affect any suit for which a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by the Regulation III of 1040 is now prescribed, if brought within the time allowed by the said Regulation III of 1040 and also within 3 years from the date on which this Regulation comes into force.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Plaintiff" includes also any person from, or through whom, a Plaintiff derives his right to sue;

"Applicant" includes also any person from, or through whom, an Applicant derives his right to apply; and

"Defendant" includes also any person from or through whom a Defendant derives his liability to be sued.

"Easement" includes also a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another.

"Bill of exchange" includes also a hundi and a cheque.

"Bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

"Promissory Note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

"Trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

"Suit" does not include an appeal or an application:

"Registered" means duly registered in Travancore under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order referred to in the context:

"Foreign country" means any country other than Travancore:

Nothing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" which is not done with due care and attention:

A writing is said to be "Signed" by a person who has acknowledged it as his own either by signing his name or by making his mark thereon or affixing his seal thereto:

"Minor" means any person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

PART II. LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections five to twenty-five both inclusive, every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation —A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; and in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is *presented*.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence, and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The Appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(b) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented, or made on the day the Court re-opens.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Provided that no application for review shall be admitted, if presented more than 3 years after the date of the final decree.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in Travancore, a period of limitation is *specially* prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed, from the time prescribed therefor in the 3rd column of the schedule hereto annexed.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues upto his death, his legal representative may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is, at the date of the death, affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

Illustrations.

(a) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within 3 years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority 11 years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section, an extension of two years will be allowed him, making, in all, a period of 3 years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(c) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(d) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(e) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer, A recovers his reason. A has 6 years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(f) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies 3 years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, 9 years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. If the disability to sue begins after the time has begun to run, but before the expiration of the prescribed period, or if the person entitled to sue dies after the time has begun to run, but before its expiration and his legal representative is, at the date of his (former's) death, affected by any disability, the running of the time shall be suspended while the disability continues.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

9. When one of several creditors or claimants is under any such disabilility, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E. and F are insane and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane or G attains majority.

10. Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust or for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration without notice of the trust actual or constructive) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

11. Suits instituted in Travancore on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Regulation.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in Travancore on a contract entered into in a foreign country unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III. COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against, or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the time during which an application for review of judgment presented before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal was pending, shall also be excluded. The day on which the application for review was presented and the day on which it was disposed of shall be taken as part of such time.

Explanation. The word "appeal" in this Section includes "a special" or "second appeal."

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which Defendant has been absent from India shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the Plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another Civil proceeding, whether in a court of first instance or in a court of first or second appeal, against the Defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceedings is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a court which, from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a formal nature, not affecting the merits, is unable to decide it.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, such reasonable time, as may be requisite for going from the court in which the suit was first instituted to the court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another

application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, is unable to grant it.

Explanation I. In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made and the day on which the proceedings therein ended shall both be counted.

Explanation II. A Plaintiff resisting an appeal presented, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Explanation III. The Court in which the suit is re-instituted shall, for the purposes of para 2, determine what is reasonable time for going from one court to another. What is reasonable time shall be a question of law.

Explanation IV. The words "whether in a court of first instance or in a court of first or second appeal" shall include any foreign court where the former suit or application was dismissed for want of jurisdiction only.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

When a person, against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the Plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

If the right to sue had accrued at the date of the death of the person to or against whom such right accrued, the interval between the day of his death and the day on which the legal representative comes into existence shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation prescribed by this Regulation.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or to suits for the possession of immoveable property, or of an hereditary office.

Illustration.

A, the head of a Mut or monastery, dies on the 1st Medom 1060. The amount of a bond executed to A as the head of the institution by B falls due on the 15th Medom 1060. According to the rules of the institution, C was elected or appointed successor of A on the 31st Kumbhom 1061. The limitation prescribed for the suit on the bond shall begin to run from the day following the 31st Kumbhom 1061.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him, the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or
(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, or *by some person who is, either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family, in so far as such acknowledgment relates to transactions binding on such family*, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed ; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation I. For the purposes of this section, an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation II. In this section " signed " means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III. A Karanaven of a Malabar Tharawad and a Manager of an undivided Hindu family come within the words " or by some person who is, either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family."

20. When interest of a debt or legacy, or, part of a debt or legacy, is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf, or by the manager of a Malabar Tharawad, or of a Hindu Family, in the case of debts binding on the Tharawad or family as the case may be ; and when the fact of such payment appears in writing signed by the person making the same, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the payment was made.

When mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away the powers conferred upon the Manager of an undivided Hindu Family or the Karanaven of a Malabar Tharawad, simply because he happens to execute the original contract jointly with his coparceners or Seshakars.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, for any reason whatever, the suit shall,

as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when the plaint in the suit was presented in court.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(a) A owns the surface of a field. B owns the sub-soil. B digs coal there-out without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(b) A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be made with reference to the Malabar Calendar.

PART IV.

Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for 20 years, and where any way or water course, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for 20 years, the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of 20 years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit, wherein the claim, to which such period relates, is contested.

Explanation. Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to, or acquiesced in, for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The Defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The Plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The Plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1881, the Plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit, the Plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for 20 years. The Defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the 20 years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding 3 years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last mentioned period of 20 years, in case the claim is, within 3 years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for 25 years; but B shows that during 10 of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for 15 years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE SCHEDULE.

First Division—Suits.

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in Travancore.	90 days.	When the act or omission takes place.
2. To recover possession of immovable property by a person who was forcibly dispossessed without his consent ...	6 months	The date of dispossession.
3. For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer...	One year	When the wages accrue due.
4. For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house ...	Do.	When the food or drink is delivered.
5. For the price of lodging ...	Do.	When the price becomes payable.
6. To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law or general usage, or on special contract.	Do.	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
7. By a person against whom a summary order is passed under the Code of Civil Procedure to establish his right to, or to recover possession of, the property comprised in the order	Do.	The date of the order.
8. To set aside any of the following sales:— (a) Sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court by whomsoever brought. (b) Sale for arrears of Government revenue or for any demand recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
9. To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit	Do.	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.

First Division—Suits—(Continued).

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
10. To set aside any act or order of an officer of the Sirkar in his official capacity not herein otherwise expressly provided for	One year	The date of the order.
11. Against Sirkar to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immovable property for arrears of Government revenue	Do.	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made, or at the option of the Plaintiff, when the same is finally confirmed by the revenue authorities.
12. Against Sirkar to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue, or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears	Do.	The date of payment.
13. For compensation for false imprisonment	Do.	When the imprisonment ends.
14. For compensation for any other injury to the person...	Do.	When the injury is committed.
15. For compensation for malicious prosecution. ...	Do.	When the Plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
16. For compensation for libel,..	Do.	When the libel is published.
17 For compensation for slander.	Do.	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
18. For compensation for wrongful seizure of movable property under a legal process...	Do.	The date of seizure.
19. Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods	2 years.	When the loss or injury occurs.
20. Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods...	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
21. Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes	2 years.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
22. For the recovery of a wife ...	Do.	When possession is demanded and refused.
23. For the restitution of conjugal rights	Do.	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife being of full age and sound mind.
24. For compensation for any wrong independent of contract and not herein specially provided for	Do.	When the act complained of is committed.
25. For damages or compensation for obstructing a way or water-course	3 years.	The date of the obstruction.
26. For compensation for diverting a water-course	Do.	The date of the diversion.
27. For compensation for trespass upon immovable property ...	Do.	The date of the trespass.
28. For compensation for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege	Do.	The date of the infringement.
29. To restrain waste	Do.	When the waste begins.
30. For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained... ...	Do.	When the injunction ceases.
31. By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian	Do.	When the ward attains majority.
32. By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order	Do.	The date of the final order in the case.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
33. For specific movable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or converson, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or wrongfully detaining the same	3 years.	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
34. For other specific movable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same	Do.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
35. For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture	Do.	When the hire becomes payable.
36. For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
37. For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon	Do.	The date of the delivery of the goods.
38. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for, after the expiry of a fixed period of credit	Do.	When the period of credit expires.
39. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a Bill of Exchange, no such Bill being given ...	Do.	When the period of the proposed Bill expired.
40. For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the Plaintiff to the Defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon	Do.	The date of the sale.
41. For the price of work done by the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his request where no time has been fixed for payment	Do.	When the work is done.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
42. For money payable for money lent	3 years	When the loan is made.
43. Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Do.	When the cheque is paid.
44. For money lent under an oral agreement that it shall be payable on demand	Do.	When the loan is made.
45. For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand	Do.	When the demand is made.
46. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money paid for the Defendant	Do.	When the money is paid.
47. For money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff for money received by the Defendant for the Plaintiff's use	Do.	When the money is received.
48. For money payable for interest upon money due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff ...	Do.	When the interest becomes due.
49. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money found to be due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff on accounts stated between them	Do.	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the Defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives. *Explanation*—The words "agent duly authorized in this behalf" shall include the Karanaven of a Malabar Tarwad and the manager of an undivided Hindu family, where the accounts stated relate to the Tarwad or family transactions.
50. For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency	Do.	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
51. On a bond where a day is specified for payment ...	3 years.	The day so specified.
52. On a bond where no such day is specified	Do.	The day of executing the bond.
53. On a bond subject to a condition	Do.	When the condition is broken.
54. On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date... ...	Do.	When the bill or note falls due.
55. On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time	Do.	When the bill is presented.
56. On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Do.	When the bill is presented at that place.
57. On a bill of exchange or promissory note, payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand	Do.	When the fixed time expires.
58. On a bill of exchange payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue	Do.	The date of the bill.
59. On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments ...	Do.	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable, and for the other parts the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
60. On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due	Do.	Same as above, unless where the payee or obligee makes a demand in writing for the whole amount due, and then the date of such demand.
61. On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen	Do.	The date of the delivery to the payee.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
62. On a dishonored foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given	3 years.	When the notice is given.
63. By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonored by non-acceptance	Do.	The date of the refusal to accept.
64. By the acceptor of an accommodation bill against the drawer	Do.	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
65. Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Do.	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
66. By a surety against the principal debtor	Do.	When the surety pays the creditor.
67. By a surety against a co-surety	Do.	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
68. Upon any other contract to indemnify	Do.	When the Plaintiff is actually damnified.
69. By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid	Do.	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil discontinues the suit or business) the date of the communication of such discontinuance to the client.
70. For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account between traders and merchants where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties	Do.	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
71. On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers	3 years.	When proof of the death or loss is given to or received by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
72. By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers	Do.	When the insurers elect to avoid the Policy.
73. Against a factor for an account	Do.	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
74. By a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for	Do.	Do.
75. Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct	Do.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
76. For property which the Plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Do.	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity and has knowledge of the conveyance.
77. To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Do.	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
78. For relief on the ground of mistake or fraud	Do.	When the mistake or fraud becomes known to the plaintiff.
79. For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails	Do.	The date of the failure.
80. To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust	Do.	The date of the trustee's death, or if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
81. For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers	3 years.	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
82. By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution	Do.	When the right to contribution accrues.
83. For a seaman's wages ...	Do.	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
84. For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule	Do.	When the wages accrue due
85. By a Mahomedan for exigible dower—(*Mu-ajjal*) ...	Do.	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
86. By a Mahomedan for deferred dower (*Mu-ajjal*) ...	Do.	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
87. For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership	Do.	The date of the dissolution.
88. By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease	Do.	When the trees are cut down.
89. For the profits of immovable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongly received by the defendant	Do.	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal when he recovers possession.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
90. For arrears of rent ...	3 years.	When the arrears become due.
91. By a vendor of immovable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase money...	Do.	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completing) the date of the acceptance.
92. For a call by a company ...	Do.	When the call is payable.
93. For specific performance of contract	Do.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
94. For the recission of a contract	Do.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
95. For the amount due under, or for the compensation for the breach of, any contract (a) oral, express or implied, and (b) written, not registered and not herein specially provided for	Do.	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
96. The amount due under, or for compensation for the breach of, a contract in writting registered	6 years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
97. For money lent under a written agreement, unregistered, that it shall be paid on demand	Do.	When the loan is made.
98. Do. registered Do. ...	Do.	Do.
99. Upon a foreign judgment ...	Do.	The date of the judgment.
100. Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule ...	Do.	When the right to sue accrues.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
101. For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	12 years.	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
102. For possession of an hereditary office	Do.	When the Defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the Plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
103. Suit during the life of a Hindu or Mahomedan female by a Hindu or Mahomedan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her remarriage ...	Do.	The date of the alienation.
104. By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad to set aside his father's or Karanavan's (as the case may be) alienation of ancestral or joint property ...	Do.	When the instrument evidencing the alienation is registered, and, in cases of oral alienations, when the possession is taken by the alienee.
105. By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Do.	When the exclusion becomes known to the Plaintiff.
106. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for arrears of maintenance ...	Do.	When the arrears are payable.
107. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for a declaration of his right to maintenance	Do.	When the right is denied.
108. To establish a periodically recurring right	Do.	When the Plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
109. To recover money due under a hypothecation or to enforce payment of money or any customary dues charged upon immovable property ...	Do.	When the money sued for becomes due.

First Division—Suits—(Continued-)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
Explanation.—The allowance and fees respectively called *Adukuvathu olapanam, aittartham* and *michavaram* and also all the fees customarily paid to the Jenmies, shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immovable property.		
110. To recover movable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee without notice of trust actual or constructive...	12 years.	The date of the purchase.
111. To recover possession of immovable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice of trust, actual or constructive..	Do.	Do.
112. Suit instituted by a mortgagee for possession of immovable property mortgaged ...	Do.	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
113. By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immovable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale ..	Do.	When the vendor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation.*—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.
114. Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale ...	Do.	When the judgment debtor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation* :—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.
115. By a purchaser of immovable property at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased property when the judgment debtor was in possession at the date of the sale ..	Do.	The date of the sale.
116. By a land-lord to recover possession from a tenant ...	Do.	When the tenancy is determined.
117. By a remainder-man, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee for possession of immovable property	Do.	When his estate falls into possession.

First Division—Suit—(Concluded.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
118. Like suit by a Hindu or Mahomedan entitled to the possession of immovable property on the death of a Hindu or Mahomedan female	12 years.	When the female dies.
119. For possession of immovable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed ...	Do.	The date of dispossession.
120. Like suit when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition ...	Do.	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
121. For possession of immovable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for ...	Do.	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
122. Against a depositary or pawnee to recover movable property deposited or pawned ...	30 years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
123. By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale of immovable property mortgaged ...	50 years.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
124. Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged	Do.	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. *Explanation*:—Kanoms governed by the Royal Proclamation of 1042 are not mortgages within the meaning of this article.
125. Any suit by the Sircar ...	Do.	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Regulation against a like suit by a private person.
126. Under the Code of Criminal procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge	15 days.	The date of the sentence.
127. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a Zillah Judge	30 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
128. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court ...	Do.	The date of the sentence or order appealed against
129. Under the same Code to the High Court except in the cases provided for by Nos. 126 & 132	60 days.	Do. Do.

Second Division—Appeals.

Description of Appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
130. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court ...	Do.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
131. From a decree or order of the High Court to the Royal Court of final appeal ...	90 days.	The date of the decree or order of the High Court.
132. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal	6 months	The date of the judgment appealed against.

Third Division—Applications.

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
133. (*a*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of, the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 298, 323, 334, 352, 355, 358, 490 and 492 of the Penal Code	30 days.	The date of offence.
(*b*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of, the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 447. 500, 501 and 502 of the Penal Code ...	90 days.	
134. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award	10 days.	When the receipt in Court of the award is notified to the parties.
135. By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default	30 days.	The date of the dismissal.
136. By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex-parte*	Do.	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment on property or person, or the date of service *personally* of the notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed, where such notice is issued, whichever may happen first.
137. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, to be put into possession	Do.	The date of the dispossession.

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
138. To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale	30 days.	The date of the sale.
139. Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree-holder or the purchaser of such property	Do.	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
140. For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution	Do.	The date of the dismissal.
141. For an order to release movable property from attachment under civil process when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings	Do.	The date of attachment.
142. For an order to release immovable property attached under the process of a Civil Court when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings ...	45 days.	The date of attachment.
143. For an order to compel a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment made out of Court, when such application is allowed by law ...	60 days.	When the payment or adjustment is made.
144. For re-hearing an appeal heard *exparte* in the absence of the respondent ...	Do.	The date of the decree in appeal.
145. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or appellant and praying to be allowed to conduct the suit or prosecute the appeal ...	Do.	The date of the plaintiff's or appellant's death.
146. For an order to bring in the legal representatives of the plaintiff when the application is made by the defendant ...	Do.	The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death.

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
147. For an order to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	60 days.	The date of the defendant's death.
148. For an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal	Do.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
149. By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property was purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, when such application is allowed by law	90 days.	The date of the sale.
150. For a review of judgment ...	Do.	The date of the decree or order.
151. Under the Code of Civil Procedure that an award made without the intervention of the Court be filed in Court	Do.	The date of the award.
152. Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule	3 years.	When the right to apply accrues.
153. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court.	Do, or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered six years.	1. The date of the decree or order; or 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate Court; or 3. (Where there has been review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review; or 4. Where any application for execution of the decree, or to take any step in aid of execution of the decree, has been made, the date of such application to the proper Court; or 5. When any notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed has been issued, or where any process of execution is issued, the

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		date of issuing such notice or process; or 6. Where the application is to enforce any payment or payments which the decree or order directs to be made periodically or at a specified date, or in a specified week, month, or year, the period indicated, the date specified, the last date of the week, month or year specified; or 7. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by the judgment-debtor out of Court and such payment has been certified to the Court by the judgment-creditor within the time above indicated, the date of such payment; or 8. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by Court either out of the money realized in execution of the decree or otherwise received by the Court from or on account of the judgment-debtor, the date of such payment; or 9. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, the judgment-debtor admits the debt in a petition presented to the Court either by himself or by a pleader duly authorised in that behalf, the date of such admission. *Explanation I.* When the decree or order has been passed severally in favor of more persons than one, distinguishing por-

Third Division—Applications—(Concluded.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		tions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where a decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been jointly passed against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.* "Proper Court" means the Court which passed the decree or order or the Court to which it is transferred for execution or the Court whose duty it is to execute it.

DEMARCATION RULES.

Preliminary arrangement.

Before proceeding to start work in a Taluq the Supervisor charged with the duty, should visit the Taluq and see to complete arrangements being made for the requisite supply of stones for boundary and field demarcation. He should meet the Tasildar and the local Proverthicars and also the leading ryots and make them understand the nature of the work to be undertaken and the kind of co-operation expected from them.

2. A general Notification under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar will be issued with an abstract of the Boundary Regulation which the Supervisor should see duly published in the several Proverthies.

3. One or two Deputy Supervisors, with a staff of Demarcators, will then be deputed, whose duty it will be to go over each Proverthy and prepare an eye-sketch shewing the boundaries of the Proverthy, the position of the component Moories and their limits, the divisions into which the Proverthy should be divided, and also the main roads, rivers, channels &c which skirt or cross the boundary lines.

4. The Tasildar or one of his Sumprethies, and the local Proverthicar and accountant and also those of the adjacent Proverthies should accompany the inspecting officer with the Olugu and other accounts and furnish the necessary information for identifying the boundary lines.

5. If the Proverthy boundary is found to require adjustment in any place, owing to very irregular shape or for the sake of compactness or convenience, a special report should be made of the parts to be added or excluded.

6. Special reports will also be made of cases where the boundary runs over very mountainous or other impracticable ground.

7. These reports must be invariably accompanied by illustrative sketches and must be promptly submitted, so that sanction for transfer of land or deviation from true boundaries may be obtained before demarcation commences.

8. On receipt of Government sanction, a revised sketch will be prepared shewing the amended boundaries.

9. If the Proverthy be within 4 square miles in extent, it will form a village in itself. If more than 4 square miles, it should be divided into two or more villages according to the size.

10. The villages should be so formed that each may have a fair proportion of the population and the cultivated area of the Proverthy, as far as possible, and include entire Moories.

11. The Tasildar and local Proverthicar should, as a rule, be consulted in the forming of villages, and a sketch should be drawn shewing the boundary lines of the villages and the position of the Moories, and at the foot of the sketch, the area of each village, and the population and land revenue should be entered as approximately as possible.

12. The sketch should be forwarded to the Supervisor, who, after verification, will submit it with a report to the Central Office for orders.

Boundary Demarcation.

13. On the sketch being approved, a notice will be published under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, or his Deputy in charge of the party, informing the land-holders of the villages formed, and of the date when the demarcation of their properties will commence.

14. The demarcation of the village boundaries will then be proceeded with.

15. Where a free-hold tract belonging to a Jenmy or Chief such as what is termed Desom Olivu, (ദെശംഒഴിവു) or Adhigarom Olivu, (അധികാരംഒഴിവു) lies contiguous to a village, the Jenmy or chief should be communicated with before demarcating that boundary, so that the Jenmy or Chief may be able to depute his agent to represent his interests.

16. Any differences arising regarding the boundary between the village and the free-hold Desom or Adhigarom should be reported for orders, and adjusted under Government sanction, unless the Jenmy or Chief concerned agrees to the boundary in accordance with Government accounts.

17. All tracts recognised as Desa Olivu, or Adhigara Olivu, will be treated as separate villages or circuits, and demarcated in other respects as other properties

18. Where a village boundary runs over very mountainous or difficult country, and its demarcation would, therefore, entail great labor and cost, the Supervisor, under orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar may grant permission to mark a conventional line round such tract of country, but in the case of adjoining free-hold Desoms &c., the true boundary will be invariably demarcated.

19. Granite stones will, in all cases, be used for marking boundaries according to the size and description given in the Appendix.

20. When a flat rock is found conveniently situated, it should be utilized as a boundary station or offset the Shank and the following symbols being used—⊙ Station ⊕ Offset.

21. The cost of station and offset stones planted in connection with private lands, will be charged to the villagers rateably on their land assessment.

22. All station stones must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface, about one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

23. The Shank on the side and the distinguishing mark on the upper surface should be cut not less than a quarter of an inch deep.

24. All stones must be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top, but it does not matter how rough they are for the remaining portion of their length, as that will be imbedded in the ground.

25. As demarcators are responsible that no stone is found on inspection to be loose, they must take special care that all are properly imbedded, the hole should be made very little larger than the stone, and a small quantity of earth being put in, it must be well tamped from the bottom.

26. No stone should be accepted that is more than one inch smaller than the size ordered.

27. When selecting sites for stations, the Demarcator must see that each station is as far as possible from the one on each side of it, provided both are clearly visible from it, and that no bend on the boundary is more than three chains from the line between any two stations.

28. Every station stone must be on the exact boundary, and, wherever possible at the junction of three field-boundaries.

29. There must be sufficient level space round each station to receive the Theodolite and to enable the Surveyor to use it.

30. When in allowing this space the station stone has to be planted away from the boundary line, on a public road or pathway, the stone should be sunk one inch below the surface and an offset stone set up opposite; the position of the stone being indicated in the sketch.

31. Wherever convenient. an offset stone should take the place of a field stone at the junction of three fields.

32. When the village boundary runs through waste, very few offsets will be required, but when there is cultivation on the boundary, every bend must be marked.

33. When bends on the boundary are very numerous, endeavours should be made to induce the ryots to straighten them, they will thus save themselves the cost of many stones; but unless alteration is actually made, all bends must be marked as laid down in section 32.

34. When demarcating along the banks of rivers, and channels, or the sides of roads, &c., care must be taken that the marks are erected at sufficient distance from the edge to prevent all possibility of their being destroyed. This caution applies specially to stations, which must invariably be in a safe position, and on firm ground.

35. Station sites should, in the first instance, be marked by flags, and offsets by pegs or holes. Orders will then be given for the stones to be brought, and as soon as they have been erected, the Demarcator will go over the lines again and see that the stones are properly imbedded in the right places.

36. No alteration is ever to be made in a line already demarcated in an adjoining village, without the express permission of the Supervisor, who will see, in case he grants the permission, that the completed sketch is also altered.

Forming Divisions

37. When the boundary has been demarcated, the village will be divided into divisions by check traverse lines through the length of the village, from 20 to 40 chains apart.

38. The said lines must always follow the field boundaries commencing and closing on village boundary stations; they should be marked in the manner most convenient for Survey by Theodolite, and the divisions should be as regular as possible. The rules for the selection of sites for stations &c., on village boundaries apply also to divisions.

39. Large tanks, hills, blocks of jungle and rivers passing through a village will be marked as divisions of the village.

40. Arable waste lands situated in villages and in the midst of cultivated lands, and as such likely to be sought after for cultivation, should be demarcated in fields of two acres if wet, and of four acres if dry.

Other outlying tracts not likely to be readily brought under the plough may be demarcated in blocks of 100 acres or so.

41. When permission has been granted under para 8 to deviate from the exact boundary, the approximate limits will be shewn on sketches by dotted lines and the portion of the excluded tract, belonging to each village will be numbered as one of its divisions.

42. The demarcated divisions will be numbered consecutively, commencing at the north-east or north-west corner.

43. A rough sketch of the village and its divisions and minor circuits will be prepared in pencil when the sites for the marks are selected and inked in as soon as the stones are fixed. The area of each division will be entered under its number.

44. The sketch should be drawn on a scale just large enough to allow of each bend and stone being clearly shewn; it should also show

the approximate position of the village sites and hamlets, chief roads, tanks, rivers and all old boundary marks if any. The sketch must be on good paper of regular shape, and must be kept rolled and not folded.

45. On the upper part of the sketch will be entered the name of the Taluq and Proverthy, number and name of the village and area as per village accounts, also the North point.

46. The number of the stones erected will be given on the sketch in the following tabular form.

	Stations.	Offsets.
Erected before on the side of village	20	102
Do.	21	130
Now erected in	118	496
Total.........	162	728
On Division boundaries... ...	322	1,561

47. The numbers and names of exterior adjacent villages will be entered, and in the lower right hand corner the Demarcator's and Deputy Supervisor's signature, with dates of commencement, completion and inspection.

48. A duplicate copy of the sketch must be prepared and sent to the Deputy Supervisor as soon as the last stone has been erected.

49. The Boundary Demarcators and the Deputy Supervisors must use their best endeavours to induce villagers to have all the necessary field-stones ready before field demarcation commences; the number in readiness will be regularly noted in the weekly reports of work.

50. They will also explain to the land-holders all that will be required of them, and give them any information they may ask for regarding demarcation.

FIELD DEMARCATION.

51. When a village is laid out in divisions and the boundary marks are set up the village will be assigned for field-demarcation to one or more Demarcators. If more than one be employed, they will be set to work in different divisions in the order in which they are numbered in the sketch.

52. The Demarcators will carry on their work under the direction of Deputy Supervisors and Supervisors in the proportion of 4 of the former and 2 of the latter to every 32 Demarcators.

53. Each Demarcator will be furnished with a copy of the sketch showing village and division boundaries—and printed form of the Field Register. For using the Sketch and the Register the Demarcatior will be guided by the detailed instructions laid down under appropriate headings.

54. As soon as the Demarcator arrives at the village, his first duty will be to send to the Supervisor a special report regarding the supply of stones ready, the presence of Proverthy officials and land-holders or any other circumstances likely to affect progress of work. Unless this report is sent, excuses for delay made afterwards will not be accepted.

55. The Demarcator must always be accompanied by a Proverthy accountant with Olugu and other accounts and by the owner of the properties he is demarcating. Wherever possible two or three intelligent and respectable ryots well acquainted with the locality should also be in attendance.

56. If, owing to several Demarcators being at work in the same village or in the different villages of the Proverthy, the number of accountants of the Proverthy be insufficient to meet the requirements, arrangements should be previously made with the Tahsildars to supplement them by others drawn from the neighbouring Proverthies.

57. Where a division is mixed up of paddy lands and gardens, the Demarcator will, as a rule, deal with the properties of one description first—(wet or dry cultivation) and then with those of the other.

58. The Demarcator must be careful that timely notice is invariably given to all persons whose attendance he may require; he should daily ascertain the names of the proprietors or occupants of the lands he has to demarcate next day, and issue written notices to be served on them.

59. He should, as a rule, plant stones as he proceeds, but if he cannot easily do so, he will, in the first instance, mark out the field boundaries with pegs, making his sketch and filling up his Register; the pegs should be replaced by stones without delay.

60. If possible all the stones in one division should be erected before the demarcation of the next one commences; in no case should more than two divisions assigned to one and the same Demarcator be allowed to remain incomplete at the same time.

61. Every piece of land that cannot be measured by chain in triangles, must, as a rule, be demarcated as a minor circuit; if less than about 50 acres, such circuit may be included in the same division with measurable fields; if more, it should be treated as a separate division, in either case a separate field number will be assigned to it.

Village sites, freehold Desoms, large tracts of waste land, tanks &c. will be treated under this para.

62. When there is only one such piece of land of less than 10 acres within a division, or several small pieces aggregating less than 10 acres and the boundaries of such pieces are not very irregular, they need not be marked as minor circuits, but can be left to be dealt with by the Surveyor.

63. All fields which have to be treated as circuits having been demarcated as such the remaining fields in the village will be marked with ordinary field stones for chain measurement only.

64. In marking out fields existing boundaries must be adhered to and all bends marked except such as are within 10 links from a line between the marks on each side where the land is valuable or 20 links in dry land of little value.

65. When these small bends between two corners are not marked, care should be taken that the corner stones are so placed that an equal quantity of land is given and taken on both sides of the line.

66. When field boundaries are found to be very crooked, every endeavour should be made to induce land-holders to consent to their being rectified; it must be explained that the saving in stones will be very great, and that they can lose nothing, because, just as much will be added to each field as is taken away from it.

67. If ryots agree to straighten their boundaries, they must demolish the old and set up the new banks at once; unless they do this, the field boundaries will have to be marked as they exist; in no case

is any bend beyond the limits prescribed in section 64 to be ignored on the plea that the ryots will form the new banks after the marks have been put in.

68. A sketch showing every rectified boundary will be entered in the village Agreement book.

69. The signatures of the land-holders interested will in each case be entered and the Supervisor when testing work will himself see all the straightened boundaries, and note whether the bends have been properly equalized and substantial bunds raised in accordance with the sketch.

70. When there are banks or hedges between adjacent fields, the centre of these will, as a rule, be considered the boundary; in some cases the whole of the hedge &c., may belong to the holder of one of the fields, it must then be included in that field.

71. When village roads, cart tracks or channels divide fields, they will, if more than about 15 feet wide, be demarcated as separate numbers; when less, they will be included in either of the adjoining fields. The same rule applies when the road or channel runs through a field.

NOTE. A width of 10 Feet is allowed as the minimum for cusbah alone.

72. Care should be taken to leave sufficient width for village roads, also that public land set apart for burial grounds, market places, topes, village sites &c. is not encroached on. Where no proper title can be shown, the land in question must be marked out with the Puramboke.

73. Unprofitable land such as masses of rock, streams &c., which are included in a land-holder's property must, if he wishes, be included in his field by the demarcator, but any such piece of land, of greater extent than half an acre (or in the case of large fields more than one-fifth of the area of the field) may, at the ryot's request, be marked out and registered as a separate field; when this is not done the owner of the field will sign an entry in the Agreement book to the effect that the unprofitable land was included at his request.

74. When the patches of unculturable land in a Putta field are very small, and much scattered, they need not be noted by the Demarcator, such cases will be considered by the Settlement Officer when classifying the fields.

75. In demarcating the boundaries of Government roads, channels, tanks or other public works in the charge of the D. P. W., the Demarcator will be guided by the boundary marks erected by the D. P. W. Where such marks do not exist, the walls or fences of adjacent private properties, or the limits of present cultivation will be taken as the boundary line.

76. In doubtful cases notice must be sent through the Supervisor to the Overseer or other subordinate of D. P. W., in charge to attend and point out the boundaries. If there is any considerable difference between the line pointed out by the Public Works Officer and by the ryots, the matter must be reported for orders.

77. In cases of other channels, tanks &c., of public utility, the stones should be placed not nearer than 6 feet from the foot of the slope of the sides where they form detached bunds or embankments. Where a ryot objects to the allowing of this margin on the ground of long possession of the land, his adjacent land will be measured out with reference to the accounts, and the boundary line demarcated accordingly.

78. Where public lanes or pathways are encroached upon and included in adjacent properties, their limits will be ascertained with reference to the accounts and demarcated as separate numbers or not as laid down in section 71.

79. In cases where the lanes have been planted and long enjoyed, or where the ryots concerned object to giving them up, they should be demarcated along with the properties in which they are included and should be indicated in the Sketch and Register by distinguishing letters.

80. Where small detached pieces of cultivation are found to exist within the village site, or in tank-beds or forest blocks, orders must be applied for, the exact position, extent, &c., being given.

81. The supervising officer will, in such cases, use his discretion in directing that the fields be marked under the ordinary rules as minor circuits, or that they be omitted by the Demarcator, or that they be marked as fields only, for measurement by chain ; his decision will depend upon the extent and value of the land, the comparative difficulty and cost of survey, the permanency of the cultivation, and the probability of the surrounding lands being afterwards taken up.

82. In important cases where there is a great deal of this scattered cultivation, the orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar must be applied for.

83. All permanently established cultivation in tank or river beds should be marked out ; fields that are regularly submerged should be included in the tank or river division ; if the holders of land within the bed of a tank wish to give it up and sign a statement to that effect in the Agreement book, the land need not be marked out. Unregistered land in the water-spread of a tank is in no case to be demarcated in fields.

Revenue fields how to be dealt with.

84. A revenue field is a piece of land which bears a separate number or name in the present accounts whether assessed to or exempted from public revenue.

85. As a rule each revenue field will form a survey field. This rule should be strictly observed except as below :—

EXCEPTION I. Two or more contiguous fields owned by the same ryot may be clubbed into one Survey field, subject to the following conditions :—

1st. The Revenue fields so clubbed must all be of the same description, wet or dry, ('Dry' includes gardens).

2nd. They must all be of the same tenure.

3rd. The Revenue fields so clubbed must not exceed in the aggregate 2 acres if wet land, and 4 acres if garden or dry.

4th. They must not differ perceptibly in quality of soil.

5th. They must not be situated in strikingly higher and lower levels. For instance, there may be paddy lands on the slope of a hill and others in the flat of the valley some feet below ; such lands ought never to be mixed up in one Survey number.

6th. If wet lands, the included Revenue fields should all be either single crop or double crop lands.

7th. There must not be any difference in regard to the source of irrigation.

For example—a land under a rain-fed tank must not be clubbed with one under river-irrigation or a field under one tank or channel with that under another.

8th. They must all be in a compact block not severed by public roads, rivers, or channels.

9th. If the lands to be dealt with be garden lands, planted and non-planted properties, differently assessable, the former with tree-rates, and the latter with ground tax, must not be included in the same Survey number.

EXCEPTION II. Government gardens, sites of Palace buildings, Public offices, Government Schools, Satrams, Travellers' Bungalows, Military Stations &c., will in each case be demarcated together, though the lands comprised may be of different numbers and even of different tenures.

So also the Revenue fields included in village sites, free-hold Desoms &c. which under para 61 will form minor circuits.

EXCEPTION III. Fields occupying the banks of rivers, channels, tanks, &c., mentioned in paras 75 and 77 must be marked out with the Puramboke, being included with the said rivers, channels &c.

In every such case a remark will be entered in the Register noting the Revenue numbers, the name of the owner, and the existence of taxable trees if any. The position of the property will be indicated in the sketch.

EXCEPTION IV. Where a Revenue number occupies a small area below 5 cents as a bund, cultivator's lodge &c. in the midst of paddy lands, it will be clubbed with the adjacent property of the owner if he has any, or with that of another, whatever may be the tenure. In the former case, if the area is planted, it will have a distinguishing letter, with the particulars entered in the Register. In the latter case, the same rule will be followed, whether the land forms a plantation or not.

EXCEPTION V. Where an area of paddy cultivation containing more than 5 cents is situated in the midst of a garden, it will be included in the same Survey number with that garden and be distinguished by a letter as in the preceding para.

EXCEPTION VI. There may be cases in which the site of a house or other building includes portions of two or more properties of different tenures. In such cases the included properties may be demarcated together, the area not built upon belonging to each tenure being ascertained and specified by a letter and particulars entered in the Register.

86. Except as above specified no fields of different tenures should be clubbed together in the same Survey number.

87. Sometimes it so happens that such fields in the occupation of a ryot lie mixed up together without any land-marks to identify them. It will be the duty of the Demarcator to separate and mark out each tenure with reference to the accounts. The rule to be followed is to ascertain, by actual measurement, the area in Parahs of the whole block and then to divide it proportionately according to the number of Parahs enterd in the accounts for the several tenures.

Thus—suppose No. 7 Pandara Otti, and No. 8 Erayali, entered in the accounts as 1 and 3 Parahs respectively, are found mixed up together. By actual measurement the whole area contains, say, 6 Parahs. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of this entire area will be marked out for Nos. 7 and 8 respectively.

88. No Revenue field, however large, will be sub-divided except in the following cases :—

EXCEPTION I. Where a Revenue field is partitioned among the different individuals, each holding his share as a distinct property by right of inheritance, sale or otherwise, every such portion must be demarcated as a separate number.

Where the divisions lie undefined on the ground, the limits of each will be marked as the owners may point out by common consent.

Any portion of a field, held on mortgage or other revocable title, must not be separately demarcated, but will be included in the same Survey number with the portion retained by the owner, the fact of separate possession alone being entered in the Register.

Where the owners do not desire to have their shares separated and consent to hold them jointly, they will be demarcated together, the names of the several joint owners being entered in the Register, with particulars as to the proportion of the shares if this be known.

EXCEPTION II. Where paddy land forming an entire Revenue field is partly converted into a plantation, the part so converted will be separately demarcated if it is of measurable size and has taxable trees.

Otherwise both parts will be demarcated together and distinguished by letters.

The same rule will apply to garden land partly converted into paddy cultivation.

89. Occupied lands not yet brought to account and assessed to Government revenue will be considered as Puthuvals.

Puthuvals.

90. Such Puthuval lands shall be demarcated according to existing occupancy subject to the rules laid down in para 85.

91. Puthuval plantations occupying the banks of rivers, channels &c. will be dealt with according to the rules contained in para 85 Exception III.

NOTE.—The trees only will be registered and not the ground on which they stand. Whether the trees are bearing or below bearing age will be mentioned in the remark column of the Register

92. If any portions of such banks &c. being public property, be taken up or occupied in view to cultivation, and the holders want such portions to be demarcated, demarcation will, as a rule, be refused and the lands restored to the banks.

93. Any cases of doubt or dispute will be specially reported for orders.

94. Special care is necessary in demarcating registered properties bordering on waste lands, public roads, banks of rivers, &c. belonging to Government. The Demarcator should see, by actual measurement, and with reference to accounts, whether any encroachments have been made.

Encroachments on Government land.

95. Where evident encroachment exists, and where the encroached part is within a width of 15 feet, and has an area above 1 and below 25 cents, it will be demarcated with the property to which it is added and will be marked by a letter.

96. Where the encroached land is above this width and size, it will be separately demarcated.

97. Any area measuring one cent or below need not be noticed at all.

98. If, in any case, it is found necessary or proper, in the interests of Government, or of the public, that the encroached land should be restored, and if the ryot concerned consents to give it up, the restoration should be effected before demarcation. Otherwise the matter should be specially reported for orders.

99. Care is likewise necessary in demarcating lands which were once private properties, but now unoccupied and lying waste, having reverted to Government by relinquishment or other causes.

100. If it is found, with reference to the accounts, and by actual measurement, that any such land has been encroached upon by an adjacent land-owner, restoration should be effected before demarcation.

101. If the adjacent land-owner concerned, objects to the restoration, the demarcation may be made according to present possession. But in the Register, the Revenue number of the property to which the encroached part is added must be coupled with the number of the property encroached upon, and particulars entered in the Remark column for identification of the part.

102. Corresponding remarks will be entered opposite the encroached property to account for the loss occasioned by the encroachment.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

103. The disputes likely to arise in the course of demarcation may be generally in respect of two neighbouring Revenue fields having no distinct boundaries between them, or of a single field sub-divided where the sub-divisions are not defined on the ground.

104. In the former case the Village accounts will guide the determining of the boundary line. In the latter case the express terms on which the sub-division is made will help the adjustment of the dispute.

105. The demarcator should use every endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement, and with tact on his part, this can generally be done.

106. Cases so adjusted will be entered in the Agreement book then and there and the signature of the parties taken.

107. When contending parties fail to come to any agreement, the Supervisor must be informed and he or his Deputy will, after due enquiry on the spot, submit a report in the prescribed form to the Officer empowered to decide such cases.

108. It may sometimes happen that a party may dispute the correctness of an existing boundary, and require it to be re-adjusted, but it shall be the duty of the Demarcator to respect present possession and to decline to enter into any investigation of rights.

109. Possession, where it is clear, should be maintained, and one party should not be allowed to disturb the undisputed possession of another. Advantage, in fact, should not be allowed to be taken of the demarcation to get up uew disputes, and all attempts of this nature must be discountenanced.

SKETCHES.

110. When the field demarcator receives a copy of the sketch of village and division boundaries alluded to in para 53, he will copy each division on a larger scale on a separate paper and enter in it the boundaries of the fields he demarcates.

111. Fields must be consecutively numbered throughout a village the divisions being taken up in the order in which they have been numbered by the Boundary Demarcator. It will be found convenient to assign to each field a divisional number (in pencil) in the first instance, and to fill in the general village number when all the fields have been demarcated.

112. Sketches must be neatly drawn on a scale sufficiently large to admit of every bend being clearly shewn; where fields are of moderate size, (3 or 4 acres each) a square inch should represent about an acre; the lines will be inked as soon as the stones have been erected and not before; every demarcation mark will be represented in the manner ordered.

113. At the head of the sketch, the name of the Taluq, number and name of the village, number and area of the division and number of field stones will be entered. the numbers and names of adjoining villages or the numbers of adjacent divisions and fields must also be given.

114. The Demarcator must sign each sketch in the lower corner and enter date of commencement, and completion of the division; nothing else should be entered on the sketch.

115. When roads or channels, or other public property, have not been separately marked, their position will be shown on the sketch.

FIELD REGISTER.

116. Registers must be filled in along with the sketches.

117. Column 1 of the Register will be left blank and filled after the whole village has been demarcated.
Column 1.

118. In Column 2 the division numbers corresponding to those in the sketches will be entered as each field is demarcated. They will be written first in pencil.
Column 2.

119. In Column 3 the name of the field should also be entered under each Revenue number, there being no separate column for names.
Column 3.

Where a field has no Ayacut number, the Puthuval number if it is registered property, will be entered; otherwise, no number will be entered in the column.

The Registry for Puthuval properties may not be available to the Demarcator on the spot. But he can easily ascertain from the village accountant and the owner whether the property is registered and tax-paying or not and according to the information he may obtain, he will note in the Remark Column 'registered' or 'not registered.'

In cases of doubt he will enter the words 'to be ascertained.'

As the demarcation of each division is completed, if not before, the numbers as per Puthuval Registry should all be filled in with the assistance of village accountants.

All the old Ayacut (Paimash) numbers must be accounted for in the Register and entered opposite the Survey numbers in which they are included; and where portions of an old number are included in several Survey fields the approximate area of each such portion should be entered opposite its proper Surver number.

120. Under the head 'tenure' in column 4; only the tenures as per Government Olugu accounts should be entered; as 'Pandara Pattom' 'Otti' 'Adima,' 'Anubhogam,' 'Kudijenmum,' 'Nilampalam,' and similar tenures of Jenmom properties under Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c.
Column 4.

Suppose, certain land is entered in the account as 'Athyaramadham Otti' this means a tenure, and should be entered in Column 4. 'Athyaramadham' should not be taken as the actual owner and entered in Column 7 as Register holder.

Sometimes a certain tenure as given in the accounts may have been subsequently converted into some other tenure. If this conversion be known the altered tenure should be entered and not the one in the Ayacut. The fact of conversion and the Ayacut tenure will be noted in the Remarks.

121. The description of wet, dry or garden in respect of any property (column 5) should have sole reference to its present condition.
Column 5.

A property originally wet, but now turned into garden, will be entered as garden land and *vice versa*, a note being made in the remark column as to the fact of the change.

122. The head 'cultivated' (column 6) will include (1) all registered propertes tax-paying and tax-free (2) all non-registered properties, Puthuvals liable to Government tax.
Column 6.

NOTE —There may be registered properties lying uncultivated for a long period owing to their being cut up by new roads, breaches, or other causes; but the tax may still be levied. Such lands must be entered as 'cultivated' with particulars in the remark column describing the present condition.

Non-registered property (Puthuval land) may have no cultivation of any kind properly so called; but may be occupied by houses or enclosed or appropriated as building sites. Such lands will fall under this heading 'cultivated.'

'Culturable' and 'unculturable' will embrace all unoccupied Government waste, 'Nirthal' or relinquished lands and also wastes and jungles belonging to Devaswom or Brahmaswom or other Jenmies.

Lands that are capable of being cultivated will be entered as 'culturable.' Forests, rocky and stony tracts, sandy wastes as those on the sea coast, lands encroached upon by backwaters, rivers &c. will fall under the head "unculturable."

In regard to 'Nirthal' lands and others once under cultivation, the length of time they have been lying waste will be stated in the Remark column if the fact be ascertainable. Otherwise a general remark 'lying waste from time immemorial' will suffice.

123. In filling Column 7 the current Thundaper or rent-roll should be relied on more than the old Ayacut as the property may have changed hands since. The Proverthy accountant ought to be able to say who the Thundaper-holder is in respect of each property. Perhaps the present occupant, if he be not the Thundaper-holder himself may be able to furnish the information and the Thundaper accounts which should always be with the Proverthy Pillay, may be referred to for verification.

Column 7

Attention should always be directed to transfers of registry finally decided under the Pokuvaravoo Rules, and the entry should be made in accordance with such transfers. A statement of these transfers should be previously prepared and be with the accountant ready for guidance and reference.

It is only as the last resort that the Ayacut name should be used, that is—failing all information as to the present proprietor.

For Puthuvals not yet brought to account no name will of course be entered in Column 7.

124. The occupant of a property may be the Thundaper-holder himself or one who has succeeded to his full right by inheritance, purchase, gift &c. or he may be a mortgagee or Otti-holder.

Column 8.

But a mere Pathivarakaren or Pautakaren can never be entered as occupant.

When the occupant is other than the individual whose name is entered in Column 7, particulars will be given in the Remark column as to the nature of the occupancy.

125. Column 9 will be filled by entering the number of Parahs for paddy lands and dimensions for gardens as per accounts, and the corresponding figures in acreage.

Column 9.

In converting Parahs into acreage the calculation should be made with reference to the number of square rods (a rod being 10 English feet) fixed as the prevailing equivalent for a parah in each locality.

When the parah unit is found to vary, 10 cents will be taken to be equal to a Parah.

The demarcator will note at the foot of the Register the equivalent he has taken for the Parah in making his calculation.

In regard to registered Puthuvals, the Olugu accounts of which are not forthcoming, non-registered Puthuvals, and waste lands of ordinary size, the acreage will be ascertained by actual measurement with the rod.

In the case of large areas of waste land a rough estimate of the extent should be made by measuring any two of the rdjacent sides.

126. In preparing these Registers the greatest care is necessary; the required information will be obtained from the Proverthy accountant and the entries made in the field; in any doubtful cases, pains should be taken to verify the accountant's statements.

127. At the foot of each division the number of fields in it and their area will be given and at the end of the Register a statistical table in the form ordered will be filled in.

128. When part of a river, range of hills, or forest has been excluded from the demarcated boundary, the fact should be noted opposite the division number assigned to such tract, and the approximate area of the excluded portion added to the Village area.

129. The Demarcator will initial every page of the field Register and the last page will bear his signature and that of his Deputy Supervisor, Supervisor and proverthy officials.

130. In preparing Sketches and field Registers, special attention should be paid to the general rule regarding erasures; as entries are all first made in pencil, there should be very few corrections, and when absolutely necessary they should be so made that the original entries remain distinctly visible. In every case the initials of the persons signing the Sketch or Register must be attached.

SUPPLY OF STONES.

131. Depôts will be opened at one or two centres conveniently situated in respect of all the villages of the Proverthy from which stones will be supplied both for Government purposes and to such ryots as may be desirous of purchasing them at the contract rates for the demarcation of their own properties.

132. A Proverthy Subordinate will be in charge of the Depôts whose duty it will be to examine the stones as they are delivered by contractors and pass such as are of the size and description according to samples.

133. The stones wanted for Government purposes shall be supplied on indents given by the Demarcator according to prescribed Form and the charges of conveying them to the places indicated in the indents will be defrayed by the Proverthicar from public funds deposited with him under Government orders.

134. The stones for Government purposes will include village and division boundary station stones and offsets which have to be planted where no private properties exist and field stones for marking Government gardens and other properties of the class mentioned in Para 85. Exception II.

135. When stones have to be supplied from Government stores the cost of which is chargeable to private individuals under section V of Regulation III of 1058 separate indents will be necessary.

136. Indents for stones must be sent in duplicate.

137. The person in charge of the Depôt will enter the number supplied in both copies of the indent and return one to the Demarcator who will then sign the receipt form at the foot and forward the indent to the Central Office with his Weekly Report.

138. Where any charges for cooly labor have to be incurred for planting the stones, the Demarcator shall send a requisition to the Proverthicar who will meet the same or otherwise arrange for the planting of the stones

139. In case any charges are incurred for cooly labor, the Proverthicar shall send a Bill under his signature to the Demarcator who will counter-sign and forward it to the office through the Supervisor.

140. A duplicate copy of the Bill shall be kept on the Proverthy records.

141. At the end of each month, the Proverthicar shall send all the indents received by the Depôt official and Bills for cooly charges incurred during the month through the Taluq Cutcherry to the Settlement Office with a statement of the number of stones in hand.

Rules framed under section IX of Regulation I of 1060 and passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 24th Coombhum 1060.

1. Kunhi Ramen Nair, Puisne Justice of the High Court shall act as President of the Commission.

2. It will be the duty of the President (a) to fix the time and place for the meeting of the Commission (b) to regulate the conduct of business at such meetings (c) to superintend the working of the ministerial establishment attached to the Commission (d) to pay the reasonable expenses of any witness summoned to give evidence or produce documents whenever such payment may be considered necessary and (e) to act generally as adviser of the Commission on all matters of form and detail.

3. Any two members of the Commission, one of whom shall be an official member, shall ordinarily constitute a quorum.

Provided that the final resolution and report of the Commission shall be discussed and passed at meetings at which all the Commissioners are present, and provided further that in any special case the President or other official member may, with the concurrence of the other members of the Commission, proceed to any particular place or places and there examine and record evidence touching any matter falling within the province of the Commission.

4. The duties of the President shall in his absence devolve upon the remaining official member of the Commission.

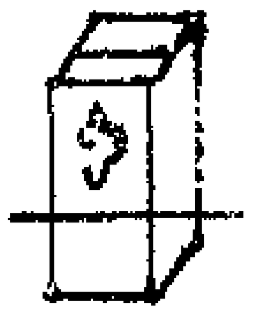
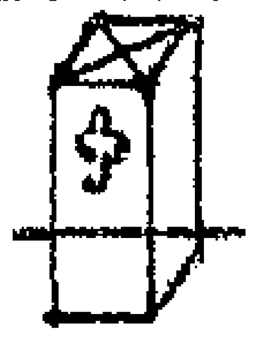
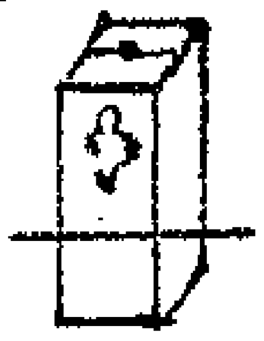
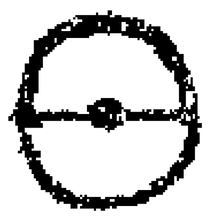
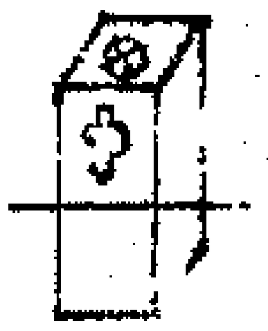
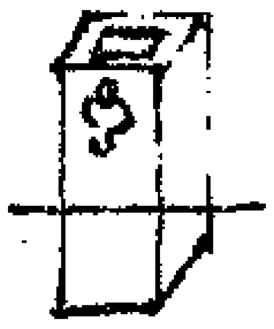
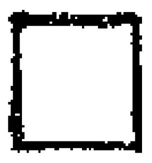
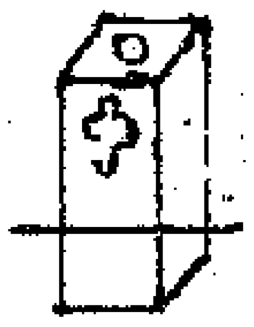
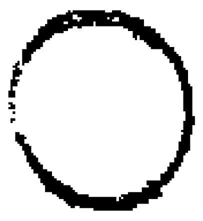
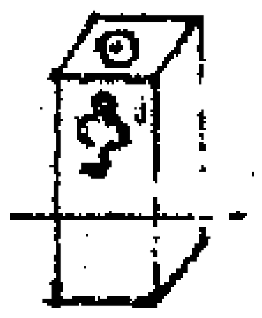
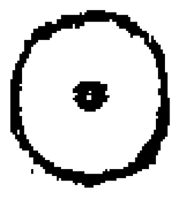
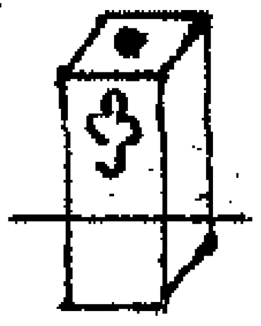
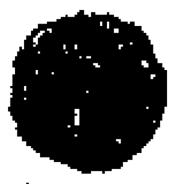
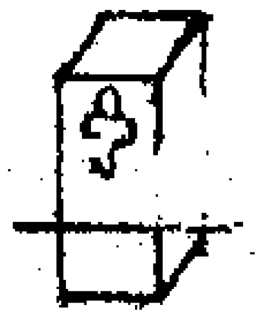
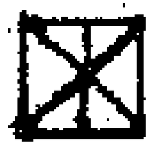
V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided, that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para, shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court, immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave.

STONES USED FOR DEMARCATION

SKETCH OF STONES IMBEDDED	DESCRIPTION	SIZE.	SYMBOLS
	VILLAGE BOUNDARY STONES ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	3'x9"x9" 5'x1'x1'	
	* FOR TRIJUNCTIONS	D°	
	DIVISION BOUNDARY STATION... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2½'x9"x6" 4'x9"x9"	
	FOR TRIJUNCTIONS ...	D°	
	VILLAGE BOUNDARY OFFSET ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3½x9"x6"	
	DIVISION BOUNDARY OFFSET FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	MINOR CIRCUIT STATION... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	MINOR CIRCUIT OFFSET ... ... FOR BACK WATER	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	FIELD STONE ... ... FOR BACK WATER ...	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
* FOR FOUR-JUNCTIONS			

N.B. ALL STONES TO BE FIRMLY IMBEDDED TWO THIRDS OF THEIR LENGTH.

J.J.V.

2. Judges or their Subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty at their stations during the annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to privilege leave (leave with full pay) for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty at the station. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than three months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted, subject to the exigencies of the public service, when the officer seeking it has not for six months previously been absent on privilege leave.

The High Court will report to Government from time to time the names of the Judges remaining on duty at their stations during the vacation. No more than one Judge shall so remain on duty at a time.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years, shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave, during the whole service of an officer, shall not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a surgeon, assistant surgeon or apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 18 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half, and during the remaining 18 months to one-fourth, of his substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another, without the special sanction of Government, except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows:—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than 6 months' sick leave with allowances.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to district Munsiffs and Judicial Ministerial servants whose salary exceeds

Rs. 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, amd make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant, shall be made, which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave, and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules under Section II of Regulation IV of 1061 *sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the* 15*th June* 1886.

1. Decrees intended for execution in British India must be sent to the District Courts in British India within whose Jurisdiction the Judgment debtor resides or holds property; but not to the Courts of subordinate Judges or Munsiffs, although the debtor may reside or hold property within the local Jurisdiction of such subordinate Judge or Munsiff.

2. The following papers must be sent to British Courts when decrees are transferred to them for execution.

(a) Copy of the decree.

(b) An English translation of the decree, if in Malayalam, certified as "true translation" under the signature and seal of the Judge of the Zilla Court by or through whom such decree is sent to British Courts.

(c) A certificate, with an English translation, duly certified as aforesaid setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within Travancore, or where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained, and what part of the decree remains unexecuted.

(d) A copy of any order, with an English translation thereof, for the execution of the decree, and, if no such order had been passed, a certificate to that effect, with an English translation thereof.

3. Zillah Judges are alone competent to send decrees to British Courts for execution, whether passed by themselves, or by any other Court either co-ordinate with, or subordinate to them.

4. Whenever a Munsiff or 2nd or additional Judge of a Zillah has to send a decree for execution in British India, he shall send the papers mentioned in Rule 2 to the Zillah Judge who shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 5, forward them to the District Court in British India in whose Jurisdiction the Judgment debtor resides or holds property.

5. In the case of decrees passed by Munsiffs and proposed to be sent to British India for execution, it shall be the duty of the Zillah Judge to countersign such decrees after satisfying himself that they have been properly drawn up. Should the Judge have any reason for suspecting that the decree has been obtained by any fraud or undue influence, he will, at once, report the matter for the orders of the High Court. No decree of a Munsiff's Court shall be sent to British India for execution, without being countersigned by the Judge of the Zillah to whom the Munsiff, who passed the decree, is subordinate.

6. In the certificate sent to British Courts under clause (c) of Rule 2, a full statement of the judgment debt due, inclusive of interest, according to the law in force in Travancore, shall be stated so that the British courts may have nothing to do but issue execution for the amount stated in the certificate.

7. When a decree sent for execution to British India is silent as to the rate and maximum amount of further interest recoverable under it, the Zillah Judge shall append to it, under his signature, the following note in English

"According to the laws of Travancore (a) every judgment debt carries interest at 6 per cent per annum and (b) the maximum amount of further interest awardable on the judgment debt does not exceed one-half of the principal amount in cases of contract, and one-half of the judgment debt in other cases."

8. If the amount of the decree is expressed in Travancore currency, its equivalent in British currency should be stated in a foot note authenticated by the Zillah Judge.

9. In these rules, the words "Zillah Judge" mean 1st Judge of a Zillah where there are more than one Judge in a Zillah Court; and "District Court" include the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in respect of decrees to be executed within the ordinary original jurisdiction of those High Courts.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section I of Regulation IV of 1061 it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that from and after this date the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and in the Native State of Cochin may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
1st July 1886.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Petition rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887. / 14th Edavom 1062.

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order ;

(b) If a reference to the records of the office is necessary for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt, and

(c) If a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no further reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

5. In the case of every such disposal a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order—the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which by any standing orders the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

Appeals.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government.

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer who decided in the first instance before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requisition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds should be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same subject will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a court of law whether Civil or Criminal relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from Principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakeel or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petition is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office, of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, an abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers should be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of, a copy of the order should be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Unjell Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" written on the cover.

21. Superior officers, when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition Register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in Office for the year.

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of Petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of Petition.	Date of Order.	Transcript of Order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances to Officers in the Travancore Government service sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 18th June 1887. / 5th Mithunum 1062.

Casual leave.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates :

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, the leave taken under this para without previous reference to the Dewan shall not exceed 5 days at a time :

Provided also that he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction, a report shall be made to the Dewan imme diately on his return to duty.

Privilege leave.

2. An officer may be allowed privilege leave i. e. leave with full pay at the rate of one month for every eleven months' continuous service. Leave under this rule accumulates but not to more than three months. When privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before 6 months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken.

Privilege leave under this rule is not admissible to officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty.

Leave on private affairs.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave during the whole service of an officer shall not exceed one year.

Sick leave.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding 3 years in all but not for more than 2 years at one time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 12 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half and during the remaining 12 months to one-fourth of his substantive pay.

Furlough to uncovenanted officers.

5. Furlough to Europe may be granted, as follows, to officers not holding their appointments under a special covenant and who have not had leave on private affairs ;

after ten years' service, one year or any less period ; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years, one year or any less period ; or after eighteen years' service, two years or any less period ; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years one year or any less period :

Provided that not more than three years in all may be granted.

An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave each time on full pay.

An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average salary during the past 3 years.

6. To any officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before he is eligible for promotion &c., examination leave may be granted for the number of days actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. During this absence which is expected to be short, no deduction will be made in the officer's salary unless such deduction is deemed necessary for making arrangements for the conduct of his duties.

Examination leave.

7. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness.

Leave not to be taken in continuation without special sanction.

8. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

Leave not to be taken in anticipation of sanction.

9. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of Heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year in the whole period of their service.

Saving of the power of Heads of Departments.

10. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows:

Joining time.

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day. Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

11. An officer who over-stays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

Provision when an officer overstays his leave.

12. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

When he is absent without leave.

13. Notwithstanding any thing contained in these rules no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs, or to furlough, or to more than 6 months' sick leave, with allowances.

Exception in the case of Public servants drawing 20 Rupees and under.

14. The authority which is competent to fill up the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided the Head of the Department may under these rules grant leave to his subordinates for a term not exceeding one month and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

The authority competent to grant leave.

15. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made which shall subject the Government to *additional expense.*

Special sanction necessary for acting arrangements entailing additional expense.

16. A person appointed to act temporarily in another appointment, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he is not in the service he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

Acting allowance.

17. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior if any. It should be in the annexed form.

Application for leave to be submitted through the immediate superior in the prescribed form.

The applicant should sign his name in column 7 and he shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries in the application.

18. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

Applications for privilege leave to be accompanied by certificate from Head of Department.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no leave of absence except leave on medical certificate can be claimed absolutely as of right. Leave of absence of any description whatever except sick leave may at any time be refused or revoked according to the exigencies of the public service.

No leave, except sick leave, to be claimed as of right.

20. These rules shall not apply to officers holding to their appointments under a special covenant or to the military and judicial departments, who are governed by their own rules.

Leave to covenanted officers and to those belonging to the Military and Judicial Departments.

Form of application for leave.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowances if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Order of the officer competent to grant the leave.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The Hospital will be located in the open ground adjoining the Kanjiravilagom Pagoda on the main road from Chakai.

2. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of an officer to be styled the "Veterinarian."

3. The hospital will be adapted for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time.

4. The public may send animals for treatment in the hospital at the following scale of charges :—

A. *Horses, ponies and cart bullocks.* ½ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. *Cattle (other than cart bullocks) sheep, goats and dogs.* ¼ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

5. Animals may be stabled or stalled at the hospital during treatment to the extent of the accommodation available, provided an additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head under groups A and B respectively is paid for their accommodation. The feeding of the animals should be undertaken by the owners themselves according to directions given by the Veterinarian.

6. No animal will be admitted to or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open 3 hours daily, Sundays excepted, to all persons who may wish to seek aid or advice. The particular hours when it will be open will be duly notified in the Government Gazette and also indicated on a board which will be fixed to the outer door of the hospital.

8. The Veterinarian shall keep such books and registers and submit such periodical returns and in such forms as may be prescribed by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All monies received as fees for advice, charges for accommodation and cost of medicines supplied will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The fees are liable to revision at the discretion of His Highness' Government. Any revised scale will be duly published in the Gazette before it comes into operation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th August 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION. When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			INSURANCE FEES. When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.	2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.

REGISTRATION FEE.—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter or packet registered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE.—One anna (in *stamps* for registered articles and in *cash* for ordinary parcels).

INLAND MONEY-ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY-ORDERS.

	FOR A MONEY-ORDER NOT EXCEEDING													
	Rs. 10.		Rs. 25.		Rs. 50.		Rs. 75.		Rs. 100.		Rs. 125.		Rs. 150.	
	R.	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*
	0	2	0	4	0	8	0	12	1	0	1	4	1	8

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS.

Commission includes cost of telegram.

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
,, ,, ,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 50	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50, ,, ,, ,, 75	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75, ,, ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100, ,, ,, ,, 125	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125, ,, ,, ,, 150	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150, ,, ,, ,, 200	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200, ,, ,, ,, 250	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250, ,, ,, ,, 300	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300, ,, ,, ,, 350	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350, ,, ,, ,, 400	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400, ,, ,, ,, 450	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450, ,, ,, ,, 500	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500, ,, ,, ,, 550	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550, ,, ,, ,, 600	7	0

Telegraphic money-orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours : also on Sunday.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1.—CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office undertakes the following class of work:—

It conveys and delivers letters, post-cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise : these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money-orders. Such remittances may be made by post or by telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the values so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the Value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for railway receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors.

It sells Government Stock Notes, which provide a means of investing small sums of money in Government securities.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office; it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

The following are the various classes of postal articles.

(For things which may not be enclosed in these articles see next clause.)

A Letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundis, &c., it must be registered, while, if coin, jewels, precious stones are enclosed, the letter must be also insured.

A Book Packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, music, proofsheets &c., also blank paper or card; it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A Pattern Packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A Parcel may contain any article; but if coin, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A Post-card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered, and no paper or other article may be attached to it, though a receipt stamp may, if necessary, be affixed on the back.

A Reply Post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—THINGS THAT MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post:—Explosive substances, such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government); indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—RESPONSIBILITY OF POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, misdelivery, detention, &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles, of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory enquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is misdelivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(c) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting;

(d) in the case of partially insured articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first, then his occupation and place of residence; lastly, special prominence should be given to the post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the post-town, the name of the district or zila should be added, if the town is not well—known, or if there is more than one post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name the name of the province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din, Cloth Merchant, Lal Chak, GOPALPORE. *(District Rajshahi.)*	Babu Sreekissen Ghosal, Pandit, Govt. School, HYDERABAD *(Sind.)*

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Waxcloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth, &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern Packets must not exceed 2′×1′×1′ feet in dimensions; pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit of weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined; but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars, and other such publications should be folded into a compact form, usually not more than 8″×4″ in size. The address printed on the wrapper or label, should be in large bold type. The use of white paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that it must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or line of sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended, as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope, unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use registration envelopes which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause 11).

7.—ADVANTAGES OF PREPAYMENT.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Prepayment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—FORMS OBTAINABLE GRATIS

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels, or money orders and for every other class of postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal Officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint; otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles:—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets.		Parcels.		
					Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola, but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.
Registration fee—*Two annas* (in stamps).

Acknowledgment charge.—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels). The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of Posting—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by sender, of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted).

Insurance fee—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value is below rupees 50, then the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance—At *half* these rates, applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against high-way robbery within Native territory.

11.—POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES &c., AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz*: ½ anna, 9 pies, 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 4½ annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz*: ¼ anna (inland) and 1½ anna (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed envelopes are of the following values, *viz*: ½ anna, 1 anna, and 4½ annas; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold:—Half-anna square envelopes at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly; one anna square envelopes at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or 1 anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes at Rs. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly.

Registration envelopes are cloth-lined and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—DEFACED STAMPS NOT TO BE USED.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself can only be used for the purpose for which it is intended, and if cut open either wholly or partially, or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, is not recognised in payment of postage. The using, for the payment of postage, of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—MANNER OF POSTING ARTICLES.

Unregistered letters, Post-cards and Packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked " For Letters only. " Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the articles must be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured, and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender by the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c, to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps, is compulsory.

Parcels.--A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office). of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial No., general No. and value of *each* note should be mentioned, thus :—$\frac{B}{7}$ No. 05666 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in clause 19.

14.—PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.

"Privileged" publications are newspapers or other periodical publications in respect of which the postage is paid quarterly in advance, by the publishers, in cash. Such publications are charged at special rates and conditions. Details of the system will be found in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

15.—RECALL OF ARTICLES ONCE POSTED.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1, and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the article. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief Postal authority in the province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened, to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money-orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance, from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—RE-DIRECTED ARTICLES.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally, it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to the Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be re-posted, unopened, *within the local limits* of the post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—UNDELIVERED ARTICLES.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it; other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained for one year in the Dead Letter Office, and then destroyed.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—CONDITIONS AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting, specify a fixed sum (not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000) to be realised before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money-order, deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money-order. The commission to be paid is calculated at money-order rates, *viz*:—

If value does not exceed Rs.10............................2 annas.
If it exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed Rs. 25 ......4 ,,
For every additional Rs. 25, or fraction of Rs. 25......4 ,,

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V.-P-article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY V LUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.
Registered letters.
Registered packets.
Unregistered book-packets.

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office for goods and parcels sent by railway (*see Clause 23).*

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value-payable system. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured, under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus, if a watch were returned after repairs, to its owner, by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repairs, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—MANNER OF POSTING VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by a V.-P. memorandum in the prescribed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form of memorandum for V.-P. unregistered book packets. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V.-P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in Clause 1[illegible], and also by the usual V.-P. memorandum.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system, is separately described in Clause 23.

22.—DELIVERY OF VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be sent to the addressee, together with a receipt for the article to be signed by him; when this receipt duly signed is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money-order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in Clause 19.

23.—TRANSMISSION UNDER VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS.

If a person sending goods or parcels by Railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure :—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended, but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus, if Gokul Chand of Delhi, sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore, he should address the package to—

"GOKUL CHAND.
DINAPORE.

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand, in *favour of Gokul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan, of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the usual V.-P. memorandum, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt-note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery; thus, the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office, for the railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt-note as evidence of his right to the consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

Note 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other railways see the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Note 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt-notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters, but in such cases the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the railway without production of the corresponding receipt-notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified in the V. P. memorandum.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money-order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, *viz.*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order must be written very clearly, and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include a fraction of an anna, and no person may obtain money-orders, exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate on any one day in favour of the same payee.

The money-order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee and is equivalent to a post-card.

The money-order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next Clause*), must be presented at the Post Office window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omissions and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee, and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence, if at a Post town: the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money-order and on the acknowledgment

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money-orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25—Rates of Commission.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary Inland Money-orders is as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
,, exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25...	0	4
,, ,, ,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 50...	0	8
,, ,, ,, 50, ,, ,, ,, 75...	0	12
,, ,, ,, 75, ,, ,, ,, 100...	1	0
,, ,, ,, 100, ,, ,, ,, 125...	1	4
,, ,, ,, 125, ,, ,, ,, 150...	1	8

26—Telegraphic Money-orders.

A money-order may be sent by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged :—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25...	1	4
,, ,, ,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 50...	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50, ,, ,, ,, 75...	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75, ,, ,, ,, 100...	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100, ,, ,, ,, 125...	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125, ,, ,, ,, 150...	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150, ,, ,, ,, 200...	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200, ,, ,, ,, 250...	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250, ,, ,, ,, 300...	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300, ,, ,, ,, 350...	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350, ,, ,, ,, 400...	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400, ,, ,, ,, 450...	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450, ,, ,, ,, 500...	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500, ,, ,, ,, 550...	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550, ,, ,, ,, 600...	7	0

Telegraphic money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the Office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittances.

The remitter of a telegraphic money-order must fill up the ordinary money-order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across

the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned by post to the remitter, the amount of the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be re-directed by telegraph, free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

27.—Object of post office savings banks.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift.

No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas can be deposited or withdrawn; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 500 in all in the year.

Interest is allowed at the rate of one pice or three pies per month on every complete sum of five rupees.

Money can be withdrawn once a week.

Savings Bank accounts can be transferred without charge from one Post Office to another.

A copy of the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks" can be seen at any Post Office. These rules also contain instructions regarding the purchase and sale of Government Securities on behalf of depositors by the Post Office.

RULES

Regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published far general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules:—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 Chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Unjel department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two Chackrams, the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and Press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trust-worthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> on Sircar service only
> To
> The Tahsildar,
> A. B.
> Division Sumprethy.
> Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> Service Bearing
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS UNJEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is one fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarwadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chackrams for the former and 2 Chackrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 Chackrams independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other articles must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any occount from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period, they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders, who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April 1882.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.						
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	For distance					
													Not exceeding 30 miles.		Not exceeding 100 miles.		Exceeding 100 miles.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs
¼ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas ...	,,	1	,,	2	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	50 do. ...	,,	2	1	,,	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	100 do. ..	1	,,	2	,,	4	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	200 do. ..	2	,,	4	,,	8	,,
												300 do. ...	3	,,	6	,,	12	,,
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas ...			400 do. ...	4	,,	8	,,	16	,,
												500 do. ..	5	,,	10	,,	20	,,
												600 do. ...	6	,,	12	,,	24	,,
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates...						Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Unjel Offices.						

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay	Shencottah	Shencottah
Poothapandy		Samburvadakarai	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram	Pooliaray	
Mahadanapuram		Sasthancottah	Coonathoor
Cottar		Adoor	
Nagercoil		Chavaray	Karnagapally
Vadasery (Sub)		Padanayerculangaray	
Pulpanabhapuram	Culkulam	Kristnapuram	
Thiruvettar		Arepad	Kartigapally
Eraneal	Eraneal	Kayencoolum (Sub)	
Colachel		Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Karingal ... (Village)		Pulickal	
Coolithooray	Velavancode	Chenganoor	Chenganoor
Puthukadai		Puthanamthattay	
Pattanam ... (Village)		Manar	
Parachalay	Neyattunkaray	Koniyoor	
Neyattunkaray		Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Poovar		Aramoola	
Nemum		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay
Trevandrum	Trevandrum	Poolincoonoo	
Fort (Sub)		Alleppey	
Karamanay (Sub)		Alleppey Peravagay	(Sub.)
Poothenchanthay (sub)		Shertalay	Shertalay
Pattam (Sub)		Kalavoor	
Kalpalakadavoo (Sub)		Areecootty	
Calacoottam		Vycome	Vycome
Nedoovangad	Nedoovangad	Oothyamperoor	
Areanad		Paravoor	Paravoor
Ponmoodi		Monumbum (Sub)	
Pachai		Verapolay	
Vamanapuram		Yettoomenoor	Yettoomanoor
Sherayingeel	Sherayingeel	Kaduthoorthy	
Attangal		Cottayam	Cottayam
Warkalay		Kedungoor	
Kilimanoor		Changanachery	Changanachery
Paroor	Quilon	Kanjerapally	
Quilon		Peermade	
Quilon Peravagay (sub)		Pala	Meenachell
Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray	Thodoopoolay	Thodoopoolay
Anjel		Moovattoopulay	Moovattoopulay
Madathoorakany		Kuthattukulom	
Puthanapuram	Pathanapuram	Edapully	Koonathoonad
Kolathoorpulay		Paroombavoor	
Valookenparai		Alwaye	
Poonaloor		Angamalee	Allengad

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar Transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel).

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows :—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare.*

* Table I.

2. On payment of the fare, Tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the Transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay ¼ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that Tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation, such Tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.†

† Table III.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free"; all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective station 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit.‡

‡ Table III.

Parcels.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels, † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations.‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods, found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To.	Fanams.	Chuckrams.	Rates from station to station.	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger. Fans.	Chks.	Remarks.
Miles.					Miles.			
23	Warkalay	2	1	Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2.
40	Quilon	3	...	Warkalay	23	2	1	
81	Ambalapulay ...	6	...	Quilon	17	...	3	
90	Alleppey	6	2	Ambalapulay ...	41	3	...	
114	Vycome	7	3	Alleppey	9	...	2	
129	Cochin	9	2	Vycome	24	1	1	
154	Caroovoopadantha ...	10	2	Cochin	15	1	3	
175	Trichoor	12	1	Caroovoopadantha ...	25	1	...	
195	Shoranoor	14	...	Trichoor	21	1	3	
				Shoranoor	20	1	3	

TABLE II.

Rates of Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,000 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.
1 to 50 miles...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 „ ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 „ ...	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 „ ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

SHOWS THE TIME WHEN DIFFERENT TRANSITS DEPART FROM OR ARRIVE AT THE STATIONS.

(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from station to station.	Stations.	* (A) Departure. A. M.	* (A) Departure. P. M.	* (A) Arrival. A. M.	* (A) Arrival. P. M.	‡ (B) Departure. A. M.	‡ (B) Departure. P. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. A. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. P. M.
Miles.									
,,	Trevandrum	... ...	8–0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8–0	... ...
23	Warkalay ... (b)	4–10	... ...	4–0	... ...	... ...	10–10	... ...	10–0
17	Quilon ... ... (a)	... ...	3–0	10–0	... ...	... ...	6– 0	10–0	... ...
41	Ambalapulay ... (b)	6–10	... ...	6–0	... ...	... ...	6–10	... ...	6–0
9	Alleppey ... (a)	... ...	6–0	10–0	... ...	... ...	3– 0	... ...	2–0
24	Vycome ... ... (b)	3–10	... ...	3–0	... ...	3–10	... ...	3–0	... ...
15	Cochin ... ... (a)	... ...	8–0	... ...	2–6	... ...	8– 0	6–0	... ...
25	Caroovoopadantha (a)	NOON.	... ...	6–0	... ...	... ...	8– 0	6–0	... ...
21	Trichoor	... ...	8–0	... ...	6–0	... ...	10–0	... ...	8–0
20	Shoranoor	... ...	... ...	3–0	... ...	... ...	2– 0	... ...	... ...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the Stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit thence will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals, &c., will be allowed for Passengers at Stations marked (b).

* (A) **Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.**
‡ (B) **Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RATES CHARGED BY KANTHIMATHINATA PILLAY & Co's TRANSIT COMPANY, TINNEVELLY.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						REMARKS.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit.	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	..	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE CHARGEABLE ON THE TREVANDRUM & THENCAUSY TRANSIT LINES BY PALVARNOM PILLAY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa*. Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa*. Extra.			From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry. Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry. Extra.			From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*. Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*. Extra.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	..	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund	...	6	.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacharry and Tinnevelly.

At 6 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. and Trevandrum.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. AND CO., FROM TREVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	..	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md. ...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Trevandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such port clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

EXTRACT FROM THE WEST COAST OF HINDOSTAN PILOT WITH CORRECTIONS TO DATE.

VESSELS bound to any port on the west coast of Hindostan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes ; therefore the navigation of this seaboard (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore ; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin ; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British province of Malabar.

THE TRAVANCORE COAST from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut-trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by

navigators as a part of the western ghauts, are indeed separated from the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain, extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is, with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table-land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:—Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trevandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a north-west direction, but afterwards bends a little eastward of north, more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5,000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from, the sea.

The southern portion of the Western ghauts, from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land marks. Beginning from the South, mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N., and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin, and taken as the cape by seamen when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatùr, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles North-west of the conical mount.

On the South-east of Trevandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet, lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Hindostan, is a low sandy Cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has, when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; at its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the North of the Pagoda, is Watakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the North of which stands the village of Comorin, called by

the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the South-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore ; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables, where is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water ; but, with a scant wind, caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape, and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

TIDES.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the Ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as 2 feet. High water full and change, at O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1403 feet above the Sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen, even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 & 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr ; this is more than 2,000 feet high, and bears from Cadiapatam point, N. N. E, ½ E. distant 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the Sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

SOUNDINGS.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms ; but north-west to as far as Quilon, that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore, except in the vicinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the main land ; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and 2 miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

WADGE BANK, (where a Captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horsburgh, as "a great way out from Cape "Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some ships have caught "considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears to be of small "extent, and little known."

CADIAPATAM (MUTUM) POINT, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearance, with steep grey cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all

along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatam, and only Catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing.

LIGHT.—A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatam Point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of the dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood. The outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatam light at the distance of 3½ miles, lies this dangerous Sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms, and 20 *fathoms* at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night, do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile rock and Cadiapatam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ⅝ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by Sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. ¼ W. nearly 2½ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatam and Enciam islet, off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachul, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial breakwater, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Annpauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by E. ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

ANCHORAGE.—Anchor with the tree bearing N. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

ENCIAM ISLET bears from Cadiapatam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance; indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut-trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms wil be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night, a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

COVILUM OR RUTTERA POINT, bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ⅓ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of 3 miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horsburgh describes a point called Veniam as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land, or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Powaur as seen from southward, from which point of view

the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however, hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ¼ N. distant 8 miles.

TRIVANDRUM, the capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of consderable size, having its greatest length north and south; on the latter extremity stands the fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace within its precints, is a large handsome edifice in the European style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trevandrum Observatory is on a hill more than 2 miles north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

PONDERA, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ miles to the south-west of Trivandrum fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the shore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera, the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Cúchy Mulla, the highest peak, (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak) is 6125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera Flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Makunamulla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjall hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage off Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea, is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1¾ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANJENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles; but, as the fort and few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach 2 or 3 cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms, one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon,

QUILON.—Or properly Koilon, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trivandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land having on the highest part of it a flagstaff, the geographical position of which is in Latitude 8° 53′ 20″ N., Longitude 76° 34′ 30″ E.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstance that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its re-foundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China, and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which were captured by the Dutch 150 years latter; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one Native regiment.

COAST.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacheri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

DANGEROUS.—Tangacheri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacheri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¾ E. from Tangacheri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with from 4 to 9 feet around it, while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacheri point, is a rocky patch, having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

* BUOY.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacheri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water, and 23 feet close to it. This buoy is placed 9¾ cables (nearly) S. E. of Tangacheri flagstaff, and 9 cables S. W. by W. ½ W. from the Scottish coffee company's factory chimney.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet

* BUOY.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water, sand bottom. This buoy lies S. E. ½. E., one mile 3½ cables distant from Tangacheri flagstaff, and one mile S. W. ¾ S. from the coffee factory's chimney.

* DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING QUILON.—When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacheri point the foul ground extends westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thiruvellarum church (white) 1½ miles north of Tangacheri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured by cocoanut trees. Tangacheri flagstaff is not distinguishable until

* The Buoys are removed during the S. W. Monsoon (15th May to 15th October).

close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish coffee company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre; and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it, are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees, is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when this tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing, this will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage off Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south east, so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacheri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season, as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and pattamars usually anchor between the Port office and Factory, 3 to 4 cables off shore.

FLAGSTAFF.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

TANGACHERI REEF.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacheri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh land wind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

TANGACHERI SETTLEMENT.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The head land was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible, while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacheri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cochin, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The custom dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacheri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

AIBIKA, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here, must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has litte more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is

very great, and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trivandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

PORKAUD.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had a formerly considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

ALIPEE, or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48·8 Long, 76. 23. O. E., the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore, bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacheri, is sandy and nearly straight ; but 10 miles north of Quilon there is a slight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud ; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which vessels anchor, hence it was called mud bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation ; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Thortapillay a small village 11 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing E. by N.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing E. by S.

LIGHT.—Alipee has a flagstaff which shows above the trees, and near it a white light house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute ; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1811, a little to the south of the Light house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November ; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9-40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4-40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alipee.

RULES

For the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{7th Kartigay 1054}}{\text{21st November 1878}}$.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{4th December 1878.}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it, the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalum. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently plaint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having

been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers, shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule *(C) which may be revised from time to time* under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes, and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered he shall be liable to receive such nicreased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so ; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered ; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer ; in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

* 29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others,

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 28th April 1884.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

(Signed) N. NANOO PILLAY.
DEWAN.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum, 10th Kartigay 1054, / 24th November 1878.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24*th November* 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and seaworthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without Cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	...	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	...	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	...	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale ...	6	...	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	...	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	...	
16	Laurel nut do.	2	...	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000 ...	36	...	
23	Do. without do. do. ...	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy..	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boat.					Chs.		Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars	in fair weather	to	Pattamar		10	To Ships	20
Do.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	14
Do.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated 21st November 1878. / 7th Kartigay 1054.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports.
2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.
3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.
4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.
5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.
6. From and after the 20th Instant, no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
7. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat or, taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.
9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.
10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.
11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalum figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman, or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower**. And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D.) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874. — A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licenced Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey, Master Attendant's Office, 187 — *Signature of Master Attendant.*

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.*

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C. appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the 1st January 1881. / 19th Margaly 1056. and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk... ... ...Re. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without Do. ... ...chs. 8 „ „
3. Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, wheat and other grains in bags or robins...5¼ per candy.
4. Metals ... ...5¼ „ „

* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1880.

No.	Article	Re.		chs.	per
5.	Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre...			...6½	per candy.
6.	Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ...			...7	,, ,,
7.	Rope, Twine in bundles ...			...6½	,, ,,
8.	Piece goods, gunnies, Twine in bales			...4	,, bale.
9.	Stationery			...5¼	,, candy.
10.	Silk cases			...2	,, case.
11.	China paper			...2	,, ,,
12.	Umbrellas and Crackers ...			...3	,, ,,
13.	Crockery and preserves ...			...2	,, ,,
14.	Jars			...17	,, 100
15.	Tea 3 chs. per chest 1½ chs. per ½ chest 1 ch. per ¼ chest.				
16.	Cardamoms			chs. 14	per chest.
17.	Paddy		,,	6	,, candy.
18.	Firewood		,,	12	,, 1,500 litters.
19.	Water		,,	6	,, Hhd.
	Do.	Re. 1			,, leaguer.
	Do. in bulk	,, 1	,,	7	,, boat.
20.	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sudries embarking or landing ...	,, 1	,,	2	
21.	Shipping Planks ...	,, 1	,,		,, corge.
	Do. Do. Double ...	,, 2			,, Do.
	Do. Timber logs ...		,,	4	,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamar			10 chs.	Ships	20 chs.
Do.	4	Do. Do. Do.	8 ,,	Do.	14 ,,
Do.	3	Do. Do. Do.	7 ,,	Do.	12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul, four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours, double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this col.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry, 20th June 1876. / 16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and Tramway hire at the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs	As.	P.
Ordniary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing ‡ a ton or upwards per ton	2	,,	,,
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each	1	8	,,
Horses each	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,

II. Tramway Hire.

Per candy...	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881. / 1st Pungoony 1056. but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886. / 19th Margaly 1061. the Port Dues levied at the Port of Alleppey shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

‡ Modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*
Aramboly	...Aramboly.
	Poonacoolam.
	Alavakara.
	Unjegramum.
Manacoody	...Manacoody.
	Colachel.
	Puttanum.
	Poovar.
	Vilinjum.
	Poonthoray.
	Anjengo.
	Kayencolum.
Shertalay	...Katoor.
	Manacodum.
Shertalay	...Veloothoolly.
	Kundanaad.
	Mookum.
	Anthacarally.
Paravoor	...Chathanaad.
	Varaupulay.
	Monumbum or Palliport.
	Bagavathikota.
	Ramesverumkota.
	Edapully.
	Mamalay.
	Paravoor Thottumukam
Arienkavoo	...Achenkovil.
	Kolathoorpula.
	Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkey at Areecootty under the Cottayam Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Vellyamuttum and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Coffee Districts.

RULES.

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles,) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a Cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 12 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies,

and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trivandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Officer who supplies the bearers, &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES.

Sanctioned for the Roads from Cottayam and Chunganacherry and Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.

3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.

4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.

5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.

6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.

7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be one chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

Whereas the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile ......8 Cash
Do. empty Do. Do. Do........4 Cash
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day................2½ Fans.
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of 1 Fan.

The persons for whom Rowers, &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies.

Whereas the rates at which Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter:—

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile.........8 Cash
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.........4 ,,
Every Boat-man for every mile for a loaded Boat...........8 ,,
Do. Do. Do. empty..................4 ,,
Do. Baggage Cooly for every mile ....12 ,,

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd December 1887.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follows:

From	Distance.	Hire of a Rower for going with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do. for going & coming with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do. for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat.		Do. for going with loaded & returning without Boat.		
	Miles.	Single hire.		Double hire.		One & a ½ hire.		One & a ¼ hire.		
		Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	
TREVANDRUM *to*										
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	14	
Colitotum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	From Colitotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.
Sherneer Kadavoo	24	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4	,, Sherneecadavoo across the Hill to Nadayara 4 Do.
From NADAYARA *to*										
Quilon	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10	,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.
,, QUILON *to*										
Chowray... ...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4	,, Vurkalay to Do. 7 Do.
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3	
Karunagapully ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,	
Kayencolum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	
Areepaud ...	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1	
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11	
Thircoonnapolay..	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2	
Karumady ...	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5	
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	4	28	8	21	6	17	13	
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15	
Ariaud	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13	
Cottayam ...	64	24	,,	48	,,	36	,,	30	,,	
Shertallay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15	
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11	
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	45	,,	37	8	
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	41	4	
Alwaye	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10	
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10	
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15	
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	12	18	9	15	7	
From ALLEPPEY *to*										
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,	
,, Do. to Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10	
From Chunganachery to Sharetalay ...	26	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4	
,, Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8	
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey... ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	

NOTIFICATION.

Prohibiting the Shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

To Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore are expected *in like manner,* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section I of Regulation III of 1060, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st Chingom 1061 / 15th August 1885, a monthly deduction of one Chuckram in the Rupee will be made from the salary of all Police officers not entitled to the benefit of the service pension rules, to form a "Superannuation Fund" under the said regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
8th August 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kundukrishy and Melcunganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

There being reason to believe that Pooliars and other humbler classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public Courts and Cutcherries and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Panguni 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the Courts and Cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from the free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice.

Any public officer who may be found to deny free access to himself, on business, to any section of the population and who may not personally receive or hear petitions from any person or conduct investigations into cases in the presence and within the hearing of the parties concerned on the ground that such persons are of low caste, will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st July 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts compris-ed in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Palpanaba-puram.	Thovala	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheswarem	Yedalacoody.
		Eraneel	Eraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavencode	Coolithoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Nedoovengaud	Nedoovengaad.
		Sheraingeel	Attengal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Uddur.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircoluncara.
		Kartigapully	Aripaud.
		Mavelikaray	Mavelikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kottarakaray	Kotarakaray.
		Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern......	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Thirunakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Moovattupulay	Moovattupulay.
		Thodoopulay	Karicode.
		Kunnattunaud	Peroombavoor.
		Aulangaud	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE ZILLAH AND MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Praverthies or Maniams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts.
Nagercoil	Nagercoil	All the Kelvies in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Districts.
	Pulpanabapoorom	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Districts.
Trevandrum	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; and Neyyattankara, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollayil, Coolathoor and Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara District.
	Trevandrum (old)	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Kalacoottom, Palkulangara & Puttom in the Trevandrum District.
	Do. (new)	Vunjioor, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; Naimom, Vilapil, Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara District, and Kulathummal, Perunkulam, Nedumungad, Arianad, Olamalakel and Karakulam in the Nedumungad District.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil District, Vamanapuram and Vembayam in the Nedumongad District and Pallipuram and Thonnakel in the Trevandrum District.
Quilon	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon District and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli District.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulashakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli District; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara District; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli District.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram and Kunattur Districts and Omalloor in the Chenganoor District.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta District.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Chepaud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapullai in the Karthigapalli District, and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara and Ala in the Mavelicara District.
Alleppey	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure)	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Districts except Omalloor in the latter, and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri District.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla District, and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri District.
	Shertallai	All the Praverties in the Shertallai District.
	Vycome	All the Praverties in the Vycome District except Mulakulam, and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in the Ettumanoor District.
	Cottayam	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Districts except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Districts except Thrikakara, Edapalli Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud District, Molakulam in the Vycome District and Ramapuram in the Meenachel District.
	Paravoor	All the Proverties in the Paroor District & Alengaud, Airur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara, Puthenchira and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud District, and Edapalli Thekkumbagam and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad District.

ROUTES OF MAIN TRUNK ROADS AND BACKWATERS, WITH DISTANCES AND TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

A Star (*) denotes Travellers' Bungalow.

Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly, via Aramboly Pass, 94 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Neyattenkaray*	11	
Coolithoray*	12	
Oodagherry*	10	
Nagercoil *	9	
Aramboly	8	
Travancore Frontier	3½	53½ miles.
Panagoody	2½	British Territory.
Tinnevelly * (Railway Station) ...	38	Do. do.
Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Port.		
Nagercoil *	0	
Colachel *	14	
Backwater from Trevandrum to Trichoor & Shoranore via Cochin 192 miles.		
Trevandrum Basin *	0	By Backwater.
Anjengo	18	By Backwater.
Nadayara	8	By Backwater.
Quilon * (Sea Port)	12	By Backwater.
Airenthengo *	18	By Backwater.
Carmaudy *	20	By Backwater.
Alleppey * (Sea Port)	11	By Backwater.
Cochin * (Do.)	39	By Backwater. British Territory
Trichoor *	46	By Backwater. Cochin Do.
Shoranore Railway Station (By road)...	20	British Do.
Road from Tredm. (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam, 156 Miles.		
Trevandrum *	0	
Bavanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Cottaracurray *	17	
Yanadymungalum	6	
Uddoor *	7	
Pandalam	7	
Chenganoor	9	
Chunganacherry	12	
Cottayam *	10	97 miles.
Yettumanoor	7	
Yalacaud	8	
Koothatcolem	8	
Moovattoopolay	12	
Perumbaloor	12	
Northern Frontier	12	156 miles.

Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah, 64 Miles.		
Trevandrum *	0	
Nedoovengaud,*	12	
Pallode	10	
Muddathorycawny	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Colathoorpolay*	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp Gorge	8	
Ariencavoo *	6	
Poolyaray *	5	
Shencottah *	5	
Route from Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore & Cumbom, 98 miles.		
Alleppey *	0	By Backwater.
Cottayam	16	
Warroor *	17	By road.
Cangerapully	6	
Moondakayum *	9	Foot of Ghaut.
Peermade * (Araday)	16	Head of Ghaut
Perriar Ferry *	11	
Goodalore Ghaut head	10	Frontier.
Goodalore	7	British.
Cumbum	6	Do.
Road from Quilon to Shencottah 60 Miles.		
Quilon *	0	
Koondara	10	
Cottaracurray	6	
Poonalore *	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Ariencavoo *	6	
Poolyaray *	5	
Shencottah *	5	
Road from Kayencolum to Poonalore (on road from Quilon to Shencottah) 35 Miles		
Kayencolum (Backwater)	0	
Pullicul *	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Uddoor *	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Pathanapuram *	10	
Poonalore *	7	

PENSION RULES

ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJAH

Under date the $\frac{\textit{15th August } 1864.}{\textit{1st Chingom } 1040.}$

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police. Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.
Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List **A.**

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

No. 1117.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that in the interests of trade the export duty on the thirty articles enumerated in list A hereto annexed is abolished with effect from the 1st Kumbam, 1060. / 11th February, 1885.

The annexed Import and Export Tariffs will supersede those now in force at the Chowkeys in Travancore from the date above said and no customs duty shall be levied except in accordance therewith.

Trevandrum,
3rd February 1885

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 4 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sirkar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sirkar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 14th Vycausy, 1040. / 26th May, 1865. published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Auny, 1040. / 13th June, 1865.

4. No opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government *Vide* Proclamation dated 13th August, 1884. / 30th Karkadagum, 1059. published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August, 1884. / 12th Avany, 1060.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs.	A.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	50	0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	30	0
	3. Pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	15	0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	10	0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	... ...	... ...	8	0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	... ...	... ...	5	0
	7. Revolver-breeches for each cartridge they will carry ...	... ...	... ...	2	8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for and all tools used for cleaning or putting together, or loading the same, for each	... ...	... ...	1	8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	... ...	... ...	10	0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges for each	... ...	... ...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free ...				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver				

* Articles enumerated under No. 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other Port than Alleppey—*Vide* Notification dated 17th June 1879. / 4th Auny 1054 published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated 24th June 1879. / 11th Auny 1054.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common... ...	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	,,	1 0	10 per cent.
	All other sorts...	... ...	*Advalorem*	10 per cent.
2	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 Anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors.	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 Anna.
	Liqueurs	,,	... ...	Rupees 4.

* Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040. / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	... ...	*Advalorem.*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of a spirit of the strength of London proof	... ...	,,	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	... ...	Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces	,,		Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, other sorts	,,		Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon of six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...	Impl. Gallon of six quart bottles.	... ...	,, 1
	SALT—			
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government.			
	Indippoo	Indian Md. or 3,200 Tolas.	... ...	Rs. 2
	TOBACCO†—			
	Snuff	Bottles of 54 Tolas	2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lb.	3 8	8 per cent.
	Cigars	,,	3 8	8 per cent.
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Advalorem.*	8 per cent.
	Goodak	lb.	0 8	8 per cent.
	Unmanufactured	... ...	... ...	As hitherto

† Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				5 per cent.
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk... ...	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin and 3 As. per Md in other cases.
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE (*a*)—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	Do.	1	12	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	80	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	60	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	16	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	11	0	
	5. Deer	Do.	8	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	6	0	
	UNTANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	5. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	7. All other hides or skins ...	Do.	*Advalorem.*		

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above & pepper

Vide notification Nos, 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 / 18th May 1869, published at page 127 of the 1st Auny 1040 / 19th June 1865 and at page 329 of the 6th Vaikasy 1044 / 18th May 1869 Travancore Gazette.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	5 per cent
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a ragadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	
XI	TAMARIND...	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour...	Do.	20	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TERMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Termeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (*c*)—	... ...	...	...	700 Rs.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharum	Candy.	12	0	10 per cent.
	2. Cole teak (*d*)...	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo & Karingali (*d*)	Do.	6	0	
	4. All descriptions of jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	

[b] Unless otherwise authorized, peper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or back water, by any other routes than Villiyamuttom, Peroovuthanum, [now Goodalor] *Atchencoil*, Ariencavoo, Kolathoopolay, Aramboly, Aroocooty, Bagawathicottah, Verapulay and Mamalay. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocooty. Vide notification No. 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044 / 18th May 1869, published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044 / 18th May 1869.

[c] Vide notification 2303 dated 13th Audy 1055 / 26th July 1880, published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated 21st Audy 1055 / 3rd August 1880.

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EXPORT TARIFF.—*(concluded.)*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
	5. XIX (1) planks *(d)*	100 Thuvados	100	0	10 per cent.
	6. XIX (3) do.	Do.	75	0	
	7. XIX (4) do.	Do.	40	0	
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	10. Do, for boats	Do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 koles	5	0	
	13. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	Do.	0	3	
	15. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls ...	... ...	125	0	
	16. Do. Do. below 12 viruls...	... ...	80	0	
	17. Logs for catamaran Vamboo.	Each.	0	0	
	18. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	

[d] Teak, Blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial depôt or from any depôt under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

A.

NAMES OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT DUTY ON WHICH HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.

1. Arrack. [cocoanut].
2. Candy, [Palmyra].
3. Arrack, [Palmyra].
4. Toddy for distilling [Do.]
5. Sweet toddy [Do.]
6. Black gram.
7. Gingelly seed.
8. Chammah.
9. Thinah.
10. Ragy.
11. Varago.
12. Varagory
13. Caster seed.
14. Gingelly oil.
15. Horns—cow.
16. Horns--Stag and Deer.
17. Do. Biscn.
18. Sugar hard.
19. Do. soft.
20. Maramungel.
21. Manchanay.
22. Jute.
23. Fibre.
24. Robe.
25. Areca trees.
26. Cocoanut rafters.
27. Oil-mills.
28. Yannathonee.
29. Codapana.
30. Water wheels.

No. 521 NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following modification has been made in the Travancore Import Tariff dated 3rd February 1885 No. 1117 that is to say,

(a) "Rs. 5" shall be substituted for "Rs. 4" in the fifth column as the rate of duty to be levied and collected per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of "Liqueurs"; and

(b) for the following, namely :—

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
*	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.		Rs. 4, and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces.	Do.	...	
	Spirit, other sorts.	Do.	...	

there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
*	Spirit when os used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	Rs. 7-8
	Spirit, other sorts.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th December 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Briggs.
Chief Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

E. Wallis.
Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Postal combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Kayencolam, a third Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Quilon, a 3rd Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postal Signaller.

Trevandrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

T. M. Krishnaswami Pillay, Telegraph Master.
N. Subramonia Pillay, Signaller.
T. Cundaswami Pillay, Signaller.

Nagercoil, a 3rd Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4. P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

Additional charges:—	Rs.	As.
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—		
Minimum	0	8
Maximum	2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Sec. IV)	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less	0	4
Repetition (Rule 20, in Section IV)	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or form ships (see Section XXIII) per telegram	1	0
Boat hire (see Section XXII)		
Copies of Telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV.	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word. From India.		From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs,	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey)...	2	13	2	15
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XII. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo office is in India: Maungdaw office is in Burma.

Telegram Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph offices. (Price 4 annas each.)

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS (RULE 6, II in SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).

To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*

To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*

20, *Cambridge Terrace,*

Hyde Park,

London. Post Registered Bombay.

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 8 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 2 P. M. (*Madras Time*) on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

SECTION II.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ...	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ...	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
			11 ...	30	15	21	59	1	31 ...	87	3
2 ...	5	10	12 ...	33	12	22	61	14	32 ...	90	0
3 ...	8	7	13 ...	36	9	23	64	11	33 ...	92	13
4 ...	11	4	14 ...	39	6	24	67	8	34 ...	95	10
5 ...	14	1	15 ...	42	3	25	70	5	35 ...	98	7
6 ...	16	14	16 ...	45	0	26	73	2	36 ...	101	4
7 ...	19	11	17 ...	47	13	27	75	15	37 ...	104	1
8 ...	22	8	18 ...	50	10	28	78	12	38 ...	106	14
9 ...	25	5	19 ...	53	7	29	81	9	39 ...	109	11
10 ...	28	2	20 ...	56	4	30	84	6	40 ...	112	8

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*continued.*

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
41 ...	115	5	56 ...	157	8	71 ...	199	11	86 ...	241	14
42 ...	118	2	57 ...	160	5	72 ...	202	8	87 ...	244	11
43 ...	120	15	58 ...	163	2	73 ...	205	5	88 ...	247	8
44 ...	123	12	59 ...	165	15	74 ...	208	2	89 ...	250	5
55 ...	126	9	60 ...	168	12	75 ...	210	15	90 ...	253	2
46 ...	129	6	61 ...	171	9	76 ...	213	12	91 ...	255	15
47 ...	132	2	62 ...	174	6	77 ...	216	9	92 ...	258	12
48 ...	135	0	63 ...	177	3	78 ...	219	6	93 ...	261	9
49 ...	137	13	64 ...	180	0	79 ...	222	3	94 ...	264	6
50 ...	140	10	65 ...	182	13	80 ...	225	0	95 ...	267	3
51 ...	143	7	66 ...	185	10	81 ...	227	13	96 ...	270	0
52 ...	146	4	67 ...	188	7	82 ...	230	10	97 ...	272	13
53 ...	149	1	68 ...	191	4	83 ...	233	7	98 ...	275	10
54 ...	151	14	69 ...	194	1	84 ...	236	4	99 ...	278	7
55 ...	154	11	70 ...	196	14	85 ...	239	1	100 ...	281	4

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
			26 ...	76	6	51 ...	149	13	76 ...	223	4
2 ...	5	14	27 ...	79	5	52 ...	152	12	77 ...	226	3
3 ...	8	13	28 ...	82	4	53 ...	155	11	78 ...	229	2
4 ...	11	12	29 ...	85	3	54 ...	158	10	79 ...	232	1
5 ...	14	11	30 ...	88	2	55 ...	161	9	80 ...	235	0
6 ...	17	10	31 ...	91	1	56 ...	164	8	81 ...	237	15
7 ...	20	9	32 ...	94	0	57 ...	167	7	82 ...	240	14
8 ...	23	8	33 ...	96	15	58 ...	170	6	83 ...	243	13
9 ...	26	7	34 ...	99	14	59 ...	173	5	84 ...	246	12
10 ...	29	6	35 ...	102	13	60 ...	176	4	85 ...	249	11
11 ...	32	5	36 ...	105	12	61 ...	179	3	86 ...	252	10
12 ...	35	4	37 ...	108	11	62 ...	182	2	87 ...	255	9
13 ...	38	3	38 ...	111	10	63 ...	185	1	88 ...	258	8
14 ...	41	2	39 ...	114	9	64 ...	188	0	89 ...	261	7
15 ...	44	1	40 ...	117	8	65 ...	190	15	90 ...	264	6
16 ...	47	0	41 ...	120	7	66 ...	193	14	91 ...	267	5
17 ...	49	15	42 ...	123	6	67 ...	196	13	92 ...	270	4
18 ...	52	14	43 ...	126	5	68 ...	199	12	93 ...	273	3
19 ...	55	13	44 ...	129	4	69 ...	202	11	94 ...	276	2
20 ...	58	12	45 ...	132	3	70 ...	205	10	95 ...	279	1
21 ...	61	11	56 ...	135	2	71 ...	208	9	96 ...	282	0
22 ...	64	10	47 ...	138	1	72 ...	211	8	97 ...	284	15
23 ...	67	9	48 ...	141	0	73 ...	214	7	98 ...	287	14
24 ...	70	8	49 ...	143	15	74 ...	217	6	99 ...	290	13
25 ...	73	7	50 ...	146	14	75 ...	220	5	100 ...	293	12

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with effect from the 1st July 1886.

GENERAL.

RULE 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows:—

(*a*) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal combined offices.

(*b*) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph Guide.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time) except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

RULE 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal combined Offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

RULE 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

RULE 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

RULE 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example. To "Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, eight annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

RULE 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals : subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 (vi)).

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representative.

RULE 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

RULE 9. Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government or to the chief civil or military officer if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

Rule 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two offices in India:—

	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures ...	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures.	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination.

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M., local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes names of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram. Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the Sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency ot address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Clerk Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt, exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given at 'Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices..

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing' will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Half penny," "twopence," threepence," &c., up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," "C. F. I.," "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations (and no others) when written "fob," "cfi," "am," "pm" are accepted each as one word.

II.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," Charles'," "brother's."

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an under line.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of divi-

sion, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (VI).

I.—The day, hour, and minute, (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—State telegrams from all Government officials must be classed either 'urgent' or 'deferred' and as a rule, paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent,' State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State messages not marked 'urgent' will be treated as 'Deferred.'

III.—State telegrams take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private telegrams according to the order in which they are tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private must be paid for except the following *viz* :—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when within the limit of 30 days prescribed in the pass and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram, the terminal office send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

RULE 18.—Any sender can by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words "—addresses." If on the

other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy," In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge of the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it.)

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period applications for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office Calcutta.

II.—Applications for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS

RULE 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day : thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

RULE 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

III.—The messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

RULE 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS

RULE 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

RULE 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for 'repetition' has been paid by the sender.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram ; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated' telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office,

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line,' that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Panjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Cenrtal Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharaja of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director Geneial of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams :—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.	Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.	Remarks.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Urgent ...	2 0	0 4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary ...	1 0	0 2	
Deferred ...	0 8	0 1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions :—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in the English language.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employés on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last, must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official instructions," 1, 2, 3, & 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instructions.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam		=	6 Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	=	78 do. ,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1 Pallam	=	1014 do. ,,
7½	Pallams	= 1 Rautel	=	7605 do. ,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		=	20 Cubic Inches ,,
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	80 do. ,,
10	Edungallies		=	1 Purray ,,

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Nauly	=	20 Cubic Inches ,,
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	80 do. ,,
10	Edungallies	= 1 Purray.		
12	do.	= 1 Chothanay.		
5	Chothanais	= 1 Codum.		

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam		=	1¼ Inch English approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	=	30 Inches ,, = 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	1 Thendoo		10 ,, ,,
800	Thendoos	1 Nauligay		8000 ,, ,,
2000	do.	1 Crosam		20,000 ,, ,,
4	Crosams	1 Yogena		80,000 ,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1 Mathra	=	0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1 Gunnidum		0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1 Vyerpoo		4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1 Vinauligay		24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1 Nauligay		24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1 Munneynehrum		1 Hour.
7½	do.	1 Yaumam		3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1 Divvassam		1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1 Wauram		1 Week.
15	do.	1 Packsham		15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1 Waroosham		1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &C.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &C.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 38$\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = 52$\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = 26$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

30$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91$\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	19$\frac{1}{4}$	=	211$\frac{3}{4}$
		1		5$\frac{1}{2}$		60$\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4 Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48 Thootoos		1	Rupee.
48$\frac{3}{4}$ Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192 Pice or 4$\frac{4}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16$\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	*British Currency.* =Rs	As.	P.	*Travancore.* Rupees.=	Q. Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8.64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2.37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4.75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7.12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9.50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11.87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14.25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0.62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3.00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5.37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7.75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10.12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12.50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9.00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5.50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2.00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14.50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11.00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7.50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4.00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0.50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13.00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9.50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6.00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2.50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15.00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11.50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8.00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0.00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8.00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0.00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8.00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0.00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8.00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0.00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8.00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0.00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0.00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0.00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0.00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0.00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0.00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0.00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0.00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0.00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade.
Allan, Rev. A.L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. Mary D. C. M. A. Procurator of the Mission, Verapoly.
Ambrose, Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Planter, Peermade.
Antonius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C., Commandant 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Magnamy.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A. Verapoly.
Augustine, Chiavassa, Revd. Fr., Quilon.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
——————S., Do. Cottayam.
——————A. G., Do. Do.
Bensley, O. H., B. A. Superintendent of Police Travancore.
Bernard, Revd. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., of St. Francis, Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Travancore.
Bower, Rev. Fr., Mavalicurray.
Bredin, Lieut. Col. A., Offg. 2nd in Command 22nd Regt. M. I. [Trichur.
Brunton, W., Asst. to Geo. Brunton, Alleppey.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade.
Caley, the Venerable Archdeacon J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Candidus, Rev. Fr. of the S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar, Allep- [pey.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttum, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Colachel.
Claridge, G. W., Devicolum.
Clarke, F., Asst. R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
———, T., Linwood, Tenkasi (*Europe.*)
Collins, W. J., Alleppey.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Quilon.
Cosby, W. T. A., Barrister-at-Law, First Judge, Zillah Court, Alleppey, (on other duty, Cochin.)
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil.
———C., Do. Do.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Peermade.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Rev. Fr. of the M. of God. D. C. M. A., Magnamy.

Darragh, J., Merchant, Manufacturer of coir matting, Alleppey, Proprietor of Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Davey, G. H., Manager, Darrah Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Dawson, Lieut. F. W., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon *(Adjutant Malabar Volunteer Rifle Corps.)*
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Dionysius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Quilon.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Donnelly, Miss. A. C., Supt., Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil. [*Europe.*
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Supt., English District Schools, Travancore.
Elias, Rev. Fr. of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Verapoly.
Eliseus, Rev. Fr. of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior, Magnamy.
Elliot, Mrs. S., Ag. Lady Supt., Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Emlyn, Revd. J., Parachalay, Trevandrum.
Esmonde-White, Surgeon-Major H. Plunket, F. R. C. S. I. & M. K. Q. P. I., Residency Surgeon, Trevandrum.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Fenwick, Major, G. C., Offg. Commandant 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr. of St. Maria, O. D. C. Bishop of Quilon.
Ferdinandus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyattinkaray.
Ferguson, Lieut. H. S., Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.
Ferguson, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon Division.
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashamboo.
Fowler, J. C., Do. Devicolum.
Fraser, Jas., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Fry, Dr. E. S., Neyoor, Colachel.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Grant, D. C. C., Asst. Supt. and 1st Class Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Grant, J. M., Nagercoil.
Greenaway, Major T., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon. *Attached 30th M.I.*
Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A , Karankode.
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Neyoor, (*Europe.*)
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S., British Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R., M. A., LL. D., Principal of His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, and Director of English Education.
Hawkes, Lieut. T. B., Offg. Adjutant, Station Staff Officer, 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Hinton, N. I.
Hoey, Surgeon J., 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon, *Attached 15th M. I.*
Horsley, S., M. I. C. E., First Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Houston, Brigade Surgeon J. M., M. D., Physican to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Trevandrum.
Howlett, Captain A., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Ildephonsus, the Right Rev. Dr. of St. John Baptist, O. C. D., Archbishop of Quilon.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E, Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Johnson, Lieut. W. H., Offg. Quarter Master 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, (*Trichur.*)
Joseph, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A, Cottar.
Kharegat, Surgeon M. P., Offg. Medical charge, 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon.
Ketchen, Lieut. Col. W. D. Brodie, Commandant, Nayar Brigade Trevandrum.
Knowles, Rev. J., Quilon.
Lawrence, J. M., Planter, Ellaputty.
Lee, Rev. W., Nagercoil, (*Europe.*)
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly.
Lumsden, J., Planter, Peermade.
Mackay, G. M., Planter, Trevandrum.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
Maclennan, G., Planter, Ashambu.
Malden, Rev. C. H., M. A., Chaplain, Trevandrum.
Maltby, C. J., Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Marcellinho, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Theresa, O. C. D., Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trevandrum, (*Europe.*)
Martin, A. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Martin, Rev. Fr., Colachel.
Master, C. D., Planter, Trevandrum.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Morrison, M., Alleppey.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters' Association.
Neve, Rev. C. A., Cottayam.
Ormsby, W. E., M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore.
Painter, Rev. A. F., Cottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade, (*Europe.*)
Peter, Rev. Br., Tangacherry.
Philip, the Very Rev. Fr. of St. Joseph D. C. M. A., Vicar-General, Coonemaw.
Philips, C., Alleppey.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trevandrum.
Read, H. N., M. A., Professor of Science, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.
Reynolds, H., Trevandrum.
Richards, Rev. W. J. Alleppey.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Rombant, Rev. Fr. of St. Elias D. C. M. A., Vicar, Chathiath.

Rosenberg, Baron J , Planter, Devicolum.
Sharp A. H., Do. Do.
Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 3rd Executive Engineer, Cottayam.
Speechly, the Rt. Rev. Dr , Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Pullum.
Thomas, Col. E. H., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent (Europe.)*
Taylor, Lieut. H. N., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent Commissariat Department, Madras.*
Thomson, Surgeon H., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trevandrum.
Thompson, L. C. Agent, Andrew and Co. Alleppey.
Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Valentine, D. W. T., 2nd Executive Engineer, Quilon (*Europe.*)
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Verleure Rev. Fr., Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Colachel.
Victor, Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.
Vine, W. C., Planter, Devicolum.
Williams, A. C., Planter, Trevandrum.
Wintle, Stanley, Inspector of Police, Trevandrum.
Wyllie, A. M., Planter, Trevandrum.
Wynch, Col. H., St. Maur, Commanding 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, (*Absent in Europe.*)

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
James Darragh ...	James Darragh ...	G. H. Davey.
R. W. Dow	....	T. Mackinlay.
Andrew and Co. ...	....	L.C. Thomson.
George Brunton ...	....	
Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
Hajee Elias H. Hoosman..	....	Salei Mahomd
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and Sons...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
Hajee Abdoollah Noor-mamed..	....	Cassim Hasum Salayman.
Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah ..	
Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
Adam Hadjee Elias ...	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	
Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack ...	
Satarna Mahomed ...	Satarna Mahomed ...	
Samjee Padomsee ...	....	Raisy Makjee.
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
Jeraj Laljee ...	Vagjee Jeraj ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Nansy Kuramsey ...	
Ahmed Coyah and Brothers...	Ahmed Coyah ...	
Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay..	Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	
Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers..	Hajee Mamoker ..	
Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah ..	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah ..	
Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ..	
Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
Moothookrishna Pillay ...	Moothookrishna Pillay ...	
Abdraman	Abdraman	
Ramadas Peraj ...	Ramdas Peraj ..	
Chungaranarayana Pillay	Chungaranarayana Pillay	
Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay... ...	
Sooboo Pillay... ...	Sooboo Pillay ...	
Soobramonia Pillay ...	Soobramoia Pillay ...	
Rangashanay	Vitalashanay ...	
Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
Mahomed Somar ...	Mohomed Somar ...	
Joosup	Joosup	

Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
Soolaiman H. Davood ..	Soolaiman H. Davood ...	
Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	
Nadakal Estakoo Thoma-	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	
Moothoo Iyen ...	Moothoo Iyen ...	
Sadasiva Iyen ...	Sadasiva Iyen ...	
V. Kristna Iyen ...	V. Krishna Iyen ...	
Swamicunnoo Pillay ...	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	
Mooroogappachetty ..	Mooroogappachetty ...	
Subapathy Pillay ...	Subapathy Pillay ...	
Chinniya Pillay ...	Chinniya Pillay ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib ..	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Samjee Gokuldass	Rice, coir &c.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Issac ...	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods millinery, &c.
Issac Set	Piece goods &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunderbavasaib Shak Mohiden.	Timber rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Cooti Pillay	Piece goods &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tabacco &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do.
Veerapathren	Timber &c.
Gopala Putter	Pepper, Sugar &c.
Kadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Iyathu Appavoo Pillay ...	Country cloths, &c.
Keshava Pillay	do. do.
Chittani Curry Coonjoo ..	Piece goods, &c.
Ramethee	Oil, &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	do.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine and spirits and preserved provisions.
Thamotharenleethathren ...	Rice, coir &c.
Abtholkan Raim	Copra.
Eswara Iyen	Cloths.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
S. K. A. Colathoo Iyen ...	Banker and cloth Merchant.	Tirunakara.
Sankoo Iyen	Country cloth ...	do.
Soondra Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
V. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Sunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
T. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Sunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Ganapathy Iyen ...	Banker & do. ...	do.
R. Letchminarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shunkaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Chellamien	Country cloth ...	Market.
R. Sankaralinga Iyen ..	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
C. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
R. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Shungaralingom Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Swamy Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
Ramen Koomaren ...	do. & European	Liquor do.
Mathen Ittaku	do. ...	do.
Oolahannen	do. ...	do.
Cherian	do. ...	do.
Pailee...	do. ...	do.
Curian	do. ...	do.
Ittoopu	do. & European	liquor. do
Hussen Settoo	Piece goods ..	do.
Curien	Gold ...	do.
Govinden and Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Chandi	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi and Co.	do. ...	do.
Itti and Co.	do. ...	do.
Mathoo and Co.	do. ...	do.
Oolahannen Jacko ...	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	Market.
P. Pothen	do. ...	do.
Issoomal	do. ...	do.
Krishnan Pai	do. ...	do.
Korah	do. ...	do.
Meeravoo	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Marakorasa	do. ...	do.
Mathai	do. ..	do.
M. Oolahannen	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
Thommen	do. ..	do.
Devanayaga Iyen... ...	Country cloth ...	do.
P. Kolathoo Iyen.. ...	do. ...	do.
Itti Abraham	English Medicine	do.
Kora Vurki	do. ...	do.
Ambrose	Copper ...	do.
Domerun	do. ...	do.
Thommen	Box maker ...	do.
Peru	do ...	do.
Manni	Rice &c.	do.
Karthiru Kannoo... ...	do. ...	do.
Govinden	do. ...	Lowerbazaar
Janarthnapai Vavoothen ...	do. ...	do.
Iypu Iypu	do. ...	do.
Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Vurki	do. ...	do.
Manaku pai Kashaven ...	do. ...	do.
Shashtaprabu Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Nagakaumathee Mathaven ...	do. ...	do.
Vappikesen Damodaren ...	do. ...	do.
Venkteswara Cummettee Jenarthanen...	do. ...	do.
Gopala pai Dassen ...	do. ...	do.
Ramapai Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Vappishenai Sashten ...	do. ...	do.
Dasa Shainai Gopalen ...	do. ...	do.
Kora	do. ...	do.
Mathen	do. ...	do.
Chaithoo	do. ...	do.
Cunjen	do. ...	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osmon Junis ...	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed.	do	do
Satheca Jusape	do	do
Alia Hussan	do	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do	do
Hadjee Assan Abbah... ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Hadjee Assan Hadjee Hoommer.	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Hadjee Osman Allruk ...	do	do
Batchu Suleiman	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do	Attaculangari
Mahomed Ahmed	do	Contonment.
M. C. Mahomd Akbar Saib & Brs.	Piece goods, rice	do
Isacba Abdul Rahiman	Watchmaker.	Challay.
Maruthanayagam Chuppu Pillai.	Country cloth.	do
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	Country cloth.	do
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do	do
Kuppa Aiyan	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do
Adam Vawa Pakeer Ravuther...	do	do
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do	do
Mathava Iyen	do	do
Vengadasoobien	do	do
Vengadaswamyien	do	do
Kanaku Pulpanaben Mathaven..	do	do
Chembagam Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Sivathanu Pillay	do	do
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
Kulpagom Pillay	Rice.	Manacaud.
Ramen Pillay	do	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Ramen	do	do
Shungralingom Iyemperumal ...	do	Challay.
Ananchaperumal Ekimaden ...	do	do
Soobien Varadien	do	do
Sreenovasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ..	Rice.	Challay.
Srekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingam Pillay ...	do	do
Sesha Iyen (Naduvacuruchy) ...	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen	do	do
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do	do
Sesha Iyen (Vadasary) ...	do	do
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Ganapathien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery	do
Ganapattey Iyen	do	do
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien...	do	do
Subbien Krishna Iyen ..	do	do
Ramakrishna Iyen	do	do
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Kongany Narayana Putter ...	do	do
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do	do
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do	do
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Krishna Iyen Ganapathy Iyen...	do	do
Narayna Iyer Muthuswami Iyer.	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen..,	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar	do	do
Krishna Iyen	do	do
Ramaswamy Iyen	do	do
Rama Iyen Mahadeva Iyen ...	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary	do	do
Andyappen Scobramania Pillay..	Sowcar.	do
Shungara Subbien	do	do
Chodalamttu Tharavium ...	Tobacco.	do
Ramannagamony	do	do
Muthu Iyen Haribara Iyen ...	do	do
Viruthupatt, Kan Ena, Ana, Tyal Nadan...	do	do
Subbiah Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Oommar Kannu	do	do
Musthan	do	do
Narayana Arasa Iyen ...	do	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Thalava Padalingom and Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar ...	do	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do	do
Narayana Pillay	do	do
Cochoo Cootty	do	do
Antony Joseph	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.

Names.	Trade.	Locality
T. L. Gomez	Wine spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
P. Moreira	do	do
E. Lopiz	do	Puthenchunthay.
V. Manual	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment.

Marse & Co. Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and Shoe makers and Commission Agents, Cantonment Main Road.

COTTAR.

Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals.	Cottar.
Veeravahoo do.	do	do
Mayity Mannah	do	do
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Sivaganam Pillay	do	do
Krishnen Chettiar	do	do
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold & Jewellry.	do
Cumarandy	do	do
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Do & cloth	do
Veerapetty Rowthar	do	do
Sahoonooran	Country cloth.	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Soobiah Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Ramaswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber.	do
Soliman Pillay	do	do
M. Joshua	do	Nagercoil.
M. Paul & Sons	Druggist.	do
Moothoocaroopa Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits.	Cottar.

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